May 4, 1774. NUMB. 2367.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

NEAVE, HARMAN and LEWIS,
HAVE imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, a genteel Parcel of ſuperfine BROADCLOTHS; they have alſo a large and general Aſſortment of European and East-India GOODS.

ROBERT BASS
IS now opening a large, freſh, and valuable Aſſortment of capital Drugs, Patent Medicines, fine Colours, beſt Florence Oil, and a great Variety of other Articles, imported this Day, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London; and will be ſold in any Quantity, at the uſual reaſonable Rates.
N. B. A large Quantity of new Aniſeed, &c. &c. ¶

WILLIAM MILLER
HATH juſt imported, in the Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, and the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and is now opening, at his Store, in Front-ſtreet, the Corner of Gray's Alley, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets,
A NEAT AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
Suitable to the Seaſon; which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh, or the uſual Credit.
N. B. He daily expects a further Supply by the firſt Veſſels from Liverpool and Glaſgow. ¶

Surveyor-General's Office, April 25, 1774.
NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Warrants or Orders of Survey on Application to execute, in the County of Northampton, that George Palmer, the Deputy Surveyor for that County, now reſides at Eaſton, where he may be ſpoke with at Court Times, and at other Times may be heard of by applying to John Rinker, living in ſaid Town.
And as the ſeveral Deputy Surveyors propoſe giving due Attendance in their reſpective Diſtricts throughout the Province the preſent Summer, all Perſons, who have entered Applications for Land, and have not got them ſurveyed, are hereby deſired to attend the Deputy Surveyor, in whoſe Diſtrict the Land may be, ſhew the ſame, pay the Charges for ſurveying, in order that the ſame may be returned into the Surveyor-General's and Secretaries Offices, in order for patenting, agreeable to an Advertiſement lately publiſhed by the Secretary of the Land Office, by Order of his Honour the Governor.
¶ JOHN LUKENS, Surveyor-General.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1774.
HENRY TEST, HAT-MAKER,
TAKES this Method to inform the PUBLIC, and his Friends in particular, that he has removed to the Houſe in which Captain CAMPBELL lately lived, in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Lombard-ſtreet, and oppoſite to Mr. POTTER's Beer-houſe, where he continues the MAT-MAKING BUSINESS, and hopes thoſe, who have already obliged him with their Cuſtom, will ſtill continue ſo to do, as he will make it his particular Study to merit their Favour. Country Storekeepers, Skallop-men, and others, who have Orders for Hats, may depend on having them at the moſt reaſonable Rate.

PHILADELPHIA
BOTTLED BEER and CYDER,
WARRANTED GOOD,
Fit for EXPORTATION or immediate USE. Likewiſe
Old Blackberry WINE and Cyder VINEGAR,
TO BE SOLD, BY
DAVIS BASSETT,
In Fourth-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Indian Queen. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,
THE HOUSE he now lives in, at the corner of Strawberry-alley; it is noted for one of the beſt ſtandings in the city for any kind of public buſineſs, and is a very convenient houſe, three ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, two good garrets, and a good vault, large enough to contain ſeven or eight cords of wood, a good kitchen and cellar, with a large front ſhop. For terms of ſale, apply to
¶ ROBERT TAGGART.

THE TOWN OF NORTHUMBERLAND
IS now accommodated with One Thouſand Acres of Land adjoining; Part of which lieth between the ſaid Town and the Eaſt and Weſt Branch of the River *Saſquehanna*, and is laid out in convenient Building Lots, ſo as to extend the Town with all its Streets to both the Branches of the River; the remaining Part is divided into Lots containing from Five to Twenty Acres, each very convenient for Graſs and Tillage, alſo for the Supply of Timber for Buildings in the Town, and other Purpoſes; and as great Part of theſe Out Lots are rich Bottoms on the River, nothing further need be ſaid to enhance their Value.
An accurate Plan of the Whole may be ſeen at the Houſe of *Robert Martin*, in the Town of *Northumberland* aforeſaid, where the Subſcriber will attend, if Health permits, all the preſent Month (called *May*) in order to treat on the Spot with all Perſons deſirous of improving in, or becoming Inhabitants of the ſaid Town. REUBEN HAINES.
Fifth-Month, 1774. ‖6 *W.*
*** *That very extenſive Country on the River* Saſquehanna, *and its Branches, being now rapidly ſettling, the Neceſſity for a Town being laid out in ſome convenient Place is evident, where a Farmer may meet with a ready Market for his Produce, and the Inhabitants in general be eaſily ſupplied with all Kinds of Merchandize, &c. And every Perſon acquainted with the Geography of the Country muſt allow, that the Situation of the Town of* Northumberland *is the beſt of all adapted to anſwer thoſe Purpoſes, being at the Conflux of the North Eaſt and Weſt Branches of that great River, the Weſt Branch of which is navigable at all Times of the Year, if unobſtructed by Ice, more than* 100 *Miles up, and runs through Lands the moſt fertile in the Province; and the Main or North Eaſt Branch, from its Source to the Town, above* 300 *Miles, the greateſt Part of it is navigable for Boats from* 10 *to* 15 *Tons Burden,* 9 *Months in the Year, not fewer than ten carrying from five to ten Tons each are already conſtantly plying between* Northumberland *and* Middletown, *on* Swatara, *it being a ſafe Navigation.*
This Town, ſituated near the Center of the Province of Pennſylvania, *and accommodated with ſo convenient and extenſive Water Carriage, bids fair to be one of the moſt conſiderable Inland Towns on the Continent, and certainly affords a Proſpect of great Benefit to early Purchaſers from the increaſing Value of Property only, beſides many other Advantages ariſing from the firſt Opportunity of Choice, &c.*

ALL Perſons who are in Arrears to the late GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE, for the Province of Pennſylvania, for Money lent them in the Years 1759 or 1760, are required ſpeedily to pay the ſame to SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, in Philadelphia. ¶

Philadelphia, May 2, 1774.
ALL PERSONS, who remain indebted to WILLIAM KIDD, late of this City, Shop-keeper, deceaſed, either by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe who have Demands againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to prove their Accounts, and call for Payment, on
¶ JOSHUA HOWELL, Executor.

BROKE out of Mr. BUNNER's ſtable, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Sunday, the 24th of April, a bay Horſe, about 16 hands high, gooſe rumped, with a ſmall ſwitch tail, branded on the near ſhoulder with the figure 2, and is low in fleſh; he has a blaze on his forehead and a ſnip on his noſe, his hind feet are white and a little ſwelled, and his heels are cracked with the ſcratches; he has a white lock of hair in his mane near the withers, and a ſmall white ſpot almoſt on the top of the near buttock; he is about ten years old, and travels well at a pace. As he was raiſed on Long-Iſland, he is ſuppoſed to have ſtrayed towards New-York. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and brings him to ſaid Bunner's tavern, or to Dr. Francis Aliſon, in Race-ſtreet, near the new Church, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid either by Mr. BUNNER, or FRANCIS ALISON. ¶

To be SOLD,
THE Time of a Servant GIRL, who has three Years to ſerve, Ireland is the Place of her Nativity; ſhe is honeſt, good natured, hearty, and ſtrong; ſhe is ſold for no Fault, ſave not being capable of managing the Affairs of the Houſe and Family ſhe now lives in. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

OFFICE
For the SALE of REAL ESTATES,
(The FIRST *ever undertaken* in this province.)
AS it would take up too much room in a news-paper, to continue to inſert ſuch eſtates as have already been adverſed the uſual time, we beg leave to refer to our former publications; information concerning them, as alſo of ſeveral articles which will not be advertiſed, may be had by applying to the office. MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

TO BE SOLD,
A tract of land, containing 330 acres, ſituate in Buffaloe townſhip, Northumberland county, ſurveyed and returned in the Secretary's office; will be ſold very cheap.
An elegant ſummer-houſe (belonging to Andrew Doz) ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip, about a mile and a half from the city, with 4 acres and 56 perches of ground, in excellent graſs, divided into two fields, under good fence, a barrack that will hold 12 tons of hay, a well of good water, &c.
A genteel country-houſe, with a good barn, ſtables, kitchen, and 17 acres of land, pleaſantly ſituated about 3 miles from this city. The buildings are all new and good; the fruit trees in the garden and orchard of the beſt kind, and now juſt beginning to bear in plenty. The purchaſer may have any time he pleaſes for payment of the whole, or any part of the purchaſe-money.
A three ſtory brick houſe, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, with a two ſtory brick kitchen; pays 8l. 2s. per annum groundrent, and is inſured; the lot is 17 feet front, by 65 feet in depth.
The following ESTATES not before advertiſed,
Twenty four acres of land, near Marſhall's road, in Blockley townſhip, about 1½ miles from the Corporation Ferry, on which is a good two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, barn, ſpring-houſe, with ſeveral conveniencies fit for a country ſeat.
A three ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, two ſtories high, at the ſouth corner of a ten feet alley, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, juſt below the bridge; the lot is 20 feet front by 100 feet deep.
Two lots in the Borough of Lancaſter, containing in front on Water-ſtreet 129 feet, and in depth 245 feet to an alley 14 feet wide, on which are erected a good ſtone houſe, a malt-houſe, 73 feet by 18 feet, three ſtories high, and a brew-houſe, of ſame dimenſions, having an arched cellar under it, 30 feet long. Credit for two thirds of the purchaſe-money will be given for 4 or 5 years, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity for it.
Two lots in ſaid Borough, one about 8 acres, on Coneſtogoe creek, about a mile to the ſouthward of the Court-houſe, on the ſide of the great road. The other lot of about 3 acres, adjoining lands of William Atlee, Samuel Bethel, and James Hamilton, Eſquires.
The following three tracts of land will be ſold cheap, or exchanged for lands or improvements in or near the city.
A tract of 302 acres, with allowance, ſituate on one of the branches of Cokelamus creek, in Cumberland county.
One other tract, containing 136 acres, with allowance, ſituate on Tuſſey's Run, in Bedford county, has a fine mill-ſeat.
One other tract, containing 200 acres, with allowance, ſituate near the laſt croſſings of Sideling-hill creek, near Fort-Littleton, Bedford county.
To be LETT on GROUNDRENT,
A lot, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, being 33 feet 9 inches front, and 146 feet in depth to an alley.
MONEY to be LENT on good real ſecurity in the city or county of Philadelphia.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.
STRAYED or ſtolen (but thought to be the latter) from the ſubſcriber, living in Little Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, a bright bay MARE, three years old, about 14 hands high, no brand or ear-mark, round bodied, ſtrait limbed, buſhy ſwitch tail, has a ſtar in her face, and a brown ſpot in the middle of the ſtar, a natural trotter, of good courage and quiet in hand, rides and draws well, altho' but three years old this graſs; it is thought ſhe is gone to the weſt of Saſquehanna river. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo as the owner may have her again, ſhall have Six Dollars, and reaſonable charges, or if the thief is taken and brought to juſtice, the above reward for both, and reaſonable charges, paid by
¶ JOHN STONE.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

THE EXAMINER, No. II.

AGREEABLE to the Plan propoſed in No. I. I now proceed to give an *Analyſis* of the Pamphlet, intituled, "An Examination of the Connecticut Claim to Lands in *Pennſylvania*"-------then to ſtate ſuch Anſwers as have been given to ſome Parts of that Pamphlet by Mr. Trumbull, and to make a *Reply* to them; from all which it will appear, that many of my principal Arguments remain wholly *unanſwered*, or have not been anſwered in the leaſt to the Purpoſe.

The firſt American Grant, which requires our Notice, was the *grand Patent for South* and *North-Virginia*, dated April 10, 1606, by which the *South-Virginia* Patentees had Leave, by the Name of the 1ſt Colony, to plant any where between 34° and 41° in North-America; and the *North-Virginia* Patentees, by the Name of the 2d Colony, had Leave to plant any where between 38° and 45°. Each Colony was limited to *One Hundred Miles ſquare*, viz. Fifty Miles on each Side of their 1ſt Plantation along the Sea Coaſt, and One Hundred Miles back into the Country, "*directly over againſt the Sea Coaſt.*" There was this further reſtrictive Clauſe, that "ſuch of the ſaid Colonies as ſhould *laſt* plant themſelves, ſhould not come within One Hundred Miles of the Colony that ſhould *firſt* plant; nor might any plant on the Back of them, without expreſs Licence"---It was alſo *provided*, that the granted Premiſes were not "actually *poſſeſſed* or inhabited by any other Chriſtian Prince or State."

South-Virginia (now Virginia proper) was ſettled under this Grant or Patent; and had further Confirmations of their Part, and more expreſs Deſcriptions of their Limits by *new* Patents, viz. one dated May 23, 1609, giving Four Hundred Miles of Sea Coaſt; and another of March 12, 1611-12, granting all Iſlands within Three Hundred Leagues of their Sea Coaſts, which are expreſly deſcribed to be within and between the 41ſt and 30th Degree of North Lat. and their Grant to extend "up into the Land throughout from *Sea to Sea*, *Weſt* and *North Weſt*."---

But although the South-Virginia Company made Settlements as aforeſaid, the North-Virginia Company made no Settlement under the 1ſt grand Patent of 1606, and therefore have never been conſidered as *taking* by it. When they firſt meditated a *real* Settlement, which was in 1620, they found it neceſſary to ſolicit for a *new* Patent, which they accordingly obtained November 3 of that Year, viz. 1620, by the Name of "*The* Council eſtabliſhed at Plymouth, &c. for the planting, &c. New-England, in America," and the Country granted to them by the Name of New-England, in America, was only in *Truſt*, to be conveyed to Settlers, and contained "all that Part of America, lying and being in Breadth "from 40° North Lat. to 48° inclusively; and in Length, *of* and "*within* all the Breadth aforeſaid, throughout the main Lands "from *Sea to Sea*; PROVIDED always,---any of the Premiſes "were not then *actually poſſeſſed*, or inhabited by any Chriſtian "Prince or State; nor lay *within* the Bounds, Limits or Territo-"ries of that *Southern Colony*, heretofore by us granted."

ARG. 1ſt. Upon this State of the Grants is founded my *firſt Argument*, viz.---The Dutch in 1620, and long before, poſſeſſed *Hudſon*'s River, and as far Eaſtward as *Connecticut River*, and therefore by the very Tenor of the Patent to the Council of Plymouth, which is the ſole Baſis of all the ſubſequent New-England Grants, nothing could *paſs*, or was intended by the Crown to be granted, to the *Weſtward* of Connecticut River. And further, if the Preoccupancy of the Dutch had not limited the Plymouth Patent to the *Eaſt* Side of Connecticut River, the prior South-Virginia Patent, then in full Force, and with which this was not to interfere, included the 40th and 41ſt Degrees, and *barred* the Plymouth Company from *taking* any Thing to the Southward of the Beginning of the 42d Degree.

What Anſwer Mr. *Trumbull* has given to this ſhall be fairly ſtated in its Place, when I ſhall further ſhew how far the Poſſeſſion and Claims of the *Dutch*, *Swedes* and *Finns*, ſaved New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, and the Delaware Counties out of the Plymouth Company's Grant in 1620, and ſtill more out of the Connecticut Grant of 1662; not to mention the Claims and Poſſeſſions of other European Powers Weſtwards towards the *South Sea*, which the Crown could not then mean to convey, having expreſly excepted them. But that I may avoid Confuſion, I ſhall proceed with the Analyſis of the Pamphlet, requeſting the Reader to keep my different Arguments in his Mind, till we come to the Anſwers.

The different New-England Grants, taken out of the original Plymouth Grant of 1620, may be paſſed over till we come to that of Lord Say and Seal, dated March 19, 1631; in which the Earl of *Warwick* (by what Authority ſeems uncertain) conveyed to the ſaid Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, *&c.* "all that Part of New-"England in America which lies and extends itſelf from a River, "then called Narraganſet River, the Space of *forty Leagues* upon "a Strait Line *near* the Sea Shore, towards the *South Weſt*, *Weſt* "*and by South*, or *Weſt*, as the Coaſt lieth towards Virginia, ac-"counting three Engliſh Miles to the League; and alſo all the "Lands, &c. within the Limits aforeſaid, North and South in "Lat. and Breadth, and in Length and Long. *of* and *within* all "the Breadth aforeſaid, throughout the main Lands there, *from* "the *Weſtern Ocean* to the *South Sea*."

ARG. 2d. By the Words of this Grant, its Front or Sea-line is One Hundred and Twenty Miles in *Breadth*. It is to extend, in *Length* and *Longitude*, from the ſaid Sea-front, that is, "*from* the Weſtern Ocean to the South Sea." It is to be "OF *all the Breadth* aforeſaid," that is no where narrower than Forty Leagues, or One Hundred and Twenty Miles; and "WITHIN *all the Breadth* aforeſaid," that is no where wider than One Hundred and Twenty Miles. No Conſtruction but this can give the full Quantity of Lands expreſſed to be granted----and therefore any other Conſtruction would be called illiberal by Connecticut itſelf, if the preſent Saſquehanna Claim was out of the Queſtion. Now it is admitted, on the Part of Connecticut, that the Coaſt from *Narraganſet*-Bay towards Virginia is about *Weſt-South-Weſt*, or even more Weſterly. To keep the *Breadth*, therefore, throughout the main Lands, the Grant muſt be run in *Length North-North-Weſt*, or at Right Angles to the Front, or Shore, which carries it far North of Pennſylvania. This is fully explained in the Pamphlet by a *Map*, and will not be denied by any Perſon who has the leaſt Mathematical or Geographical Knowledge. In no other poſſible Direction can the *Breadth* be kept; and that the *Breadth* was to be kept, as the very Eſſence of the Grant, is the Senſe even of the New-England Writers themſelves. Mr. *Hutchinſon*, ſpeaking of this very Grant, as it was firſt paſſed to the *Earl of Warwick*, who conveyed it to Lord *Say and Seal*, calls it expreſly "a Grant of the Sea Coaſt, from Narraganſet River to the South-Weſt, Forty Leagues, *to keep the Breadth* to the South Sea." It was always the Intention of the American Grants, that they ſhould run

eſt *ſquare*, or at Right Angles to the Shore, where a Sea Front was given. Dr. Douglas ſays this expreſly, viz.---The firſt Intention of Government was, "to lay out Settlements of *One* Hundred "Miles on the Shore, and One Hundred Miles back into the "Country, ſo as to make Diſtricts of One Hundred Miles *ſquare*." But they could not have been *ſquare*, without running *directly into the main Land*. Douglas had the beſt Authority for this; even the Words of the great *Parent Grant* of 1606, to South and North-Virginia, which expreſly locates the Lands to each Company to be---"*directly over againſt the Sea Coaſt*," and "*directly in-*"*to the main Lands*, by the Space of One Hundred Miles." Nay the Colony of Connecticut, before they had any Charter, viz. in 1654, ſuppoſed this to be the true Direction of the Land-Lines in their Part of America. Complaining of what they called the Dutch Encroachments, in claiming all the Lands from Cape-Henlopen to Cape-Cod, along the Coaſt, they ſay---"from which (viz. the "Sea Coaſt) drawing any Line to the *North*, *North-Weſt* or *Weſt*, "wholly takes in, or encroaches upon, all the united Colonies." In ſhort, the Colony of Connecticut itſelf, as it was laid off by the Crown Commiſſioners immediately after paſſing the Charter, and as it now ſtands, does actually run off nearly at Right Angles to the Shore, and extends into the main Lands in a *Northerly* and *North-North-Weſt* Direction; as will be further noticed under a ſubſequent Head.

ARG. 3d. Any other Location of Lord Say and Seal's Grant is attended with inexplicable Difficulties. If it is to begin at Narraganſet-Bay, and at Mamaroneck River, One Hundred and Twenty Miles along the Coaſt, and from theſe two Places of Beginning to run directly *Weſt*, the Grant would not be more than Forty-five Miles in *Breadth*, as every Perſon knows, who can calculate the Difference of Latitude to be got in running One Hundred and Twenty Miles on a Weſt-South-Weſt Courſe. Thus, in order to get at the envied Saſquehanna Lands, Connecticut would leave out of the Grant a great Part of Duke Hamilton's Lands, which they formerly contended to cover with it. Nay they would leave out *Hartford*, their Seat of Government, croſſing Connecticut River at leaſt Twenty Miles below that Town; and the Grant, inſtead of running in *Length* from the Sea or Shore, as the Words of it require, would have the Shore on one Side, and would proceed from a Point in Front, widening in a triangular Form as far Weſt as Mamaroneck, where it will have acquired little more than *one Third* of the required Breadth; and this narrow Strip is all that it can afterwards carry to the South Sea. This certainly is not the Country called for in Lord Say and Seal's Grant, which is to be *of the Breadth* of One Hundred and Twenty Miles throughout; nor could it ever be intended to locate that Grant, ſo as to run directly thro' all the Dutch and Swediſh Settlements, as well as Part of a prior Crown Grant, expreſly excepted out of the original Plymouth Patent, from which Lord Say and Seal's is derived. But further, if the Coaſt had been *Weſt* and by *South*, which is one of the Courſes ſuppoſed in the Grant, then, by bounding it with two Weſt Lines, it would be reduced to about Twenty-three Miles in Breadth; and laſtly, if the Coaſt had been *Weſt*, which is alſo mentioned in the Grant as poſſible, there would have been no *Breadth* at all, nor Lands granted; but the Weſt Line from Narraganſet would have fallen directly upon, or coincided with, the Weſt Line from Marmaroneck; and if the Coaſt had turned but Half a Point to the *North* of *Weſt*, the Grant would ſo far have been thrown wholly into the Sea.

Thus far it was thought neceſſary in the Pamphlet to take Notice of the Grant to Lord Say and Seal, not becauſe it is material in the preſent Diſpute, but becauſe the Colony of Connecticut have ſometimes ſet it up to explain the lame and defective Limits of their own Charter, as in the Conteſt with Duke Hamilton, when their Claim lay *Northward*; and ſometimes chuſe to keep it out of Sight, as in the State of their Caſe for the Opinion of Council in England, when their Views were turned towards Saſquehanna.

But, without any Thing further on this Head, the Arguments that remain, it is preſumed, will be found fully deciſive; being intended to ſhew, that the Colony of Connecticut were never veſted with the Right of Lord Say and Seal's Grant; and that they muſt reſt wholly upon their own *Charter*, the Limits of which have been fully and abſolutely ſettled and declared, as well by the Authority of the Crown, as by their own expreſs Acts, long Acquieſcence, adverſe Poſſeſſion, and a Multitude of other Circumſtances. And as this Controverſy is of the higheſt Importance, the Reader, it is hoped will give it a due Attention, ſince Pains ſhall be taken to handle it with Perſpicuity, and not to protract it to any improper Length.

ERRATA. In No. I. publiſhed laſt Week, Paragraph 6, Lines 7 and 16, for 1764 read 1664.

By the MARCH *Packet, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, and by Captain* FOLGER, *arrived at Boſton from London, we have the following Advices, viz.*

WARSAW, January 29.

THE Diet is prorogued to the 6th of May next, but the Delegation continues ſitting, in order to ſettle the plan for the interior adminiſtration of the kingdom, ſo that it may be preſented to the Diet for confirmation at their next meeting. The following plan is juſt received from Peterſburgh, according to which the future form of government is to be eſtabliſhed. It conſiſts of the following points:

1ſt, The Permanent Council ſhall take place, and diſpoſe of employments in concert with the King.

2dly, The army of Poland and Lithuania ſhall conſiſt of no more than 36,000 men.

3dly, No more than 32,000,000 of Poliſh Florins ſhall be raiſed annually for the ſervice of the State.

Prince Lubomirſki, Standard-bearer of the Crown, died laſt night, and the King has diſpoſed of his poſt in favour of Count Potocki.

The Miniſters of the Three Allied Courts ſeem much diſſatisfied with the continual prorogations of the Diet. Thoſe from Vienna and Peterſburgh have made ſtrong repreſentations upon this ſubject to the Miniſtry, and have even threatened to annul the treaties lately concluded.

Paris, Feb. 14. The ceremony of the ſolemn proceſſion of the Knights of the Blue Ribbon, on the day of the purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, was interrupted by a plaintive voice, calling out, *Sire, My unhappy Father.* It came from the daughter of Monſ. de la Chalotais, who, with a petition in one hand, and in the other her ſon, a boy about ſeven years of age, upon her knees, moſt humbly his Majeſty to permit that unfortunate Magiſtrate her father to ſtay at his ſeat near Rennes, and paſs the remainder of his days with his family. The King ordered the Duke de Noailles to take the petition, and enquire into the merits of it; ſince which the order which M. de la Chalotais had received to go to Loches, has been revoked, and he is permitted to remain with his family. The Duke d'Aiguillon is ſaid to have intereſted himſelf very much in his favour upon this Occaſion, which does him great honour, and has gained him great credit with the Public. It is likewiſe aſſured, that the Duke d'Aiguillon has much at heart the reſtoring of the old Magiſtrates to their functions.

Warſaw, Feb. 5. *We are aſſured here, that the Court of France hath offered a ſecond time her mediation to that of Peterſburgh; and we flatter ourſelves, that peace may be concluded without the neceſſity of aſſembling a congreſs.*

Vienna, Feb. 9. *The late Emperor of Turkey, who died on the 21ſt ult. was in the 59th year of his age. He was the eldeſt ſon of Achmed the Third, who was dethroned in* 1730. *He aſcended the throne in October* 1757, *after the death of the Emperor Oſman. He hath left an only ſon (the Sultan Selim) and three daughters, the eldeſt of whom is about* 14 *years of age, and is already the widow of two Grand Viſirs. The Sultan Abdoulhamet, his brother, aged* 51 *years, has been already proclaimed Emperor, in conformity to the right of ſucceſſion eſtabliſhed in Turkey, where the crown paſſes to the eldeſt of the family.*

Warſaw, Feb. 9. *In conſequence of a ſerious note which the Miniſters of the three allied Courts have delivered to our Miniſtry, relative to the prorogation of the Diet to the 6th of next May, the Delegation have agreed, that as ſoon as the affairs concerning the impoſts and the army of the Crown ſhall be regulated, they will proceed without delay to agree on ſome ſeparate articles which are to be added to the treaties concluded with thoſe three Powers.*

LONDON.

Feb. 22. The Rebecca,-----, from Boſton to Africa, with lumber, is loſt on one of the Canary Iſlands, and all the crew were drowned.

From Vienna, of the 2d inſt. we are informed, that the Emperor hath already ordered, by a decree of the Council of War, that all the different battalions in garriſon ſhall be completed, and each regiment is to be augmented with two companies.

Extract of a Letter from Rome, Jan. 20.

"People here are greatly ſurprized at the behaviour of the Jeſuits in Pruſſia and Ruſſia, who not only refuſe to quit the habit of their order, agreeable to the Pope's brief, but continue to preach, confeſs, and receive novigies, and have even elected a Vicar General."

Feb. 24. Notwithſtanding the prejudices uſually entertained againſt Miniſters, it muſt be acknowledged that Lord North's conduct on the late affair, relative to the Printer and Mr. Horne, was equally ſenſible and ingenious. Not a man in England entertained the leaſt doubt of Mr. Horne's guilt, yet as there was not a ſufficiency of legal evidence to prove the guilt, Lord North was againſt the conviction; and when many of the popular Members talked of Horne's acquittal as a thing that would diſgrace the Houſe without doors, his Lordſhip greatly replied, "that the Houſe could "only be diſgraced by abſurdity or injuſtice; that Government "neither wiſhed for offences nor offenders; and that Gentlemen "might as well ſay, the Judges ſitting at the Old Bailey were diſ-"graced whenever a priſoner before them was acquitted through a "deficiency of legal evidence, as ſay that the acquittal of Mr. "Horne would bring a diſgrace upon the Commons of England." He added, "that to convict Mr. Horne without legal evidence, "would indeed be a ready way to bring real diſgrace upon the "Houſe; and that he would rather bear the cenſure of a thouſand "fools, than deſerve the condemnation of one ſenſible man by an "unwarrantable action."

A Correſpondent ſays, "He by no means thinks Mr. Wilkes a proper perſon to ſucceed Sir Charles Whitworth, as Chairman of *Ways* and *Means*; becauſe, though he undoubtedly has many *ways* to ſpend money, he has few *means* to raiſe it."

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburgh, February 12.

"It is really amazing to ſee the diſturbance which now reigns in this capital. The idea of a revolution has raiſed ſuch a number of parties, has cauſed ſuch diſſenſion, that every thing wears the appearance of commotion and ſtrife. We have juſt now received ſome advices from Moſcow, that the Rebels in Caſſan, Beroſkier, &c. are daily encreaſing, and are headed and encouraged by moſt of the principal perſons of quality in thoſe Provinces; amongſt whom is a brave and very experienced Officer, General Polariſſu."

They write from Thorn, that a large body of Ruſſian troops lately arrived in the vicinity of that city.

A Letter from Liſbon, dated January 26, ſays, "A Portugueſe frigate, of 28 guns, is juſt arrived in the Tagus from Mogador, one of the Portugueſe ſettlements in Africa, and brings advice from the Governor of that place, that the differences which have long ſubſiſted between the Portugueſe and the natives there, are at length happily ſettled to the ſatisfaction of both parties, and a treaty of peace and amity executed between them."

Feb. 27. *A correſpondent obſerves, that he never had a perfect Idea of a Star-Chamber proceeding till the 29th of laſt month, at the hearing of a certain American petition. It was then that ſhameful ſcene was repreſented to him, in which a brutal Crown Lawyer was encouraged to abuſe, with the utmoſt rancour and malignity, the amiable and illuſtrious Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Feb. 28. -------- *Howard, Eſq; was on Wedneſday laſt appointed one of the Surveyors General of the cuſtoms, in the room of John Temple, Eſq;*

March 1. It is now generally underſtood, that the moſt ſpirited and coercive meaſures will be taken by the Mother Country, to bring back her refractory children to a proper ſenſe of their duty, and the common intereſts of the whole empire.

Dr. Franklin, we hear, has, ſince his *fracas* with the Miniſtry, voluntarily reſigned his American Agency; nobly diſdaining to receive the wages of his conſtituents a day longer than he found himſelf in a capacity to do them any eſſential ſervice. How ſeldom do we ſee men in office ſo ſcrupulous!

They write from Stockholm, that an Ambaſſador Extraordinary has juſt ſet off from thence for Conſtantinople.

Mr. Temple, who fought a duel ſome time ago with Mr. Whately, is diſmiſſed, by command of his Majeſty, from the employment which he held in America.

The preſent Grand Signor, it is ſaid, propoſes to ſubmit the differences between the Porte and Ruſſia to the mediation of Great-Britain.

They write from Peterſburgh, that their court had reſolved not to admit any foreign officers in the ſervice of the army as volunteers.

His Sicilian Majeſty having appointed a Spaniſh grandee to the poſt of Secretary of the marine, gives general diſguſt to the Neapolitan nobility.

March 3. A letter from Feverſham, dated laſt Sunday evening, mentions, that the Induſtry, Nichols, bound to Maryland, is on ſhore about four miles from that place, on an oyſter-bank, and it is feared that the ſhip will be totally loſt; the cargoe was all ſaved, but partly damaged.

Accounts from different parts of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, and South parts of the county of Durham, mention, that many Farmers and Artificers are preparing to go to North-America.

The ſubſtance of the Addreſs which the Houſe agreed to laſt Friday, and which has ſince been preſented to his Majeſty, was to offer the congratulations of the Houſe on the happy delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Prince, and to aſſure his Majeſty, that every increaſe of his illuſtrious family affords the moſt unfeigned joy and ſatisfaction to his faithful Commons, and endears his Majeſty and his Royal Conſort ſtill more to the hearts of his people.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Feb. 6.

"The conſiderable augmentation of the army and navy of the united provinces, has cauſed many ſpeculations, and raiſed various reports amongſt the politicians of this place. Many imagine, that the States are apprehenſive of an attack from Pruſſia, and are therefore making theſe preparations in their own defence; and ſuch an opinion is ſomewhat ſanctioned by the attention to the barrier towns. Others affirm, that a war is expected with ſome foreign powers; but the moſt reaſonable opinion is, that the States were aſhamed of the neglected ſtate of their military and naval forces, and have therefore uſed this ſudden and unremitting attention to eſtabliſh them on a more reſpectable footing."

Some letters from Hamburgh ſay, "The Magiſtrates of Dantzic have conſented to divide the emoluments of the port with the Court of Berlin."

Yeſterday, previous to the Levee at St. James's, the Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the Plantations, had a great Levee, at which ſeveral of the Colony Agents attended his Lordſhip.

March 5. By the laſt Holland mail advice was received of a dreadful fire at Geneva, by which the great church, with many other public and private buildings, have been deſtroyed.

The Lord Chancellor has made an order, that the commiſſioners of bankrupts do, where a perſon becomes a bankrupt more than once, enquire very particularly into the cauſe of ſuch failure, and the time ſince he was a bankrupt before, and certify the ſame to him; his Lordſhip being determined, where there ſhall appear the leaſt fraud, not to grant a certificate.

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor, attended by the City Marſhal and other Officers, proceeded from Guildhall, accompanied by Aldermen Croſby, Eſdaile, Hopkins, Thomas, Plomer, Rawlinſon, Peckham, and joined at Charing-Croſs by Alderman Plumbe, with the two Sheriffs, to St. James's, to preſent the following congratulatory Addreſs to his Majeſty on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of another Prince. The Recorder not being able to attend, the Common Serjeant read and preſented the ſaid Addreſs to his Majeſty,

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of your ancient City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, beg Leave to approach your ſacred Perſon, with our warmeſt Congratulations on the happy delivery of our moſt excellent Queen, and the auſpicious Birth of another Prince.

"With Gratitude to the Divine Goodneſs we behold the Increaſe of your Majeſty's Domeſtic Felicity, and gives a more permanent Security to the Civil and Religious Liberties of your People."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the Honour of kiſſing the King's Hand; and his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Walter Rawlinſon, Eſq; Alderman of Dowgate-ward.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the ſaving in money, entertainments, &c. &c. to the ſeveral candidates throughout the kingdom, at the general election, occaſioned by the happy conſequences of Mr. Grenville's conſtitutional act, will be immenſe; not leſs it is thought, than a million ſterling; and thoſe miſcreants, the Publicans, who are generally the authors, but always the encouragers of oppoſitions, will now no longer be able to enrich themſelves by the iniquitous means of impoſing on the candidates, and debauching the morals and principles of the electors of the kingdom.

The Georgia Packet, Anderſon, from Georgia for London, was blown out of the Downs laſt Monday, and has not ſince been heard of.

The following is his Majeſty's anſwer, which Lord Hinchinbroke reported to the Houſe of Commons, to their congratulatory addreſs on the birth of the Prince: "His Majeſty returns thanks to the "Houſe of Commons for this inſtance of their affectionate attach-"ment to him and his family."

Yeſterday Lord North acquainted the Houſe, that his Majeſty had ſignified a deſire for the papers reſpecting the late unhappy diſturbances at Boſton, and other parts of America, to be laid before that Houſe, and that he ſhould preſent them on Monday next, and at the ſame time move an addreſs to his Majeſty.

Col. Jennings ſaid, he was much obliged to the noble Lord for acquainting the Houſe of his intention, as his intended motion was for "an addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, for leave to have the American papers laid before that Houſe," that he would be underſtood not to have had any deſign by ſo doing, any otherwiſe than that the Houſe might be thoroughly informed before they proceeded to that buſineſs.

Mr. Dempſter deſired to know what addreſs the noble Lord meant?

Lord North ſaid, it was only a uſual complimentary addreſs to his Majeſty, for his great goodneſs and condeſcenſion in deſiring thoſe papers to be laid before the Houſe.

Col. Barre ſaid, he entirely agreed with the noble Lord, and ſincerely hoped the papers might lay ſome time upon the table for the inſpection of the Members.

We hear that, in obedience to his Majeſty's command, the papers relative to ſome late diſturbances in America would be laid before the Houſe of Lords on Monday next.

Advices from Rome, dated February 5, inform us, that Mr. Hamilton hath diſcovered in the territory of Civita Lavinia a ſubterranean chamber, walled, into which an opening has been made, and eleven remarkable antique ſtatues were found therein, almoſt all entire.

Advices from Stockholm mention, that the Senate is ſummoned to meet on the 28th inſtant.

Letters from Warſaw mention advices having arrived there, of a victory obtained by General Bibikow over the rebels at Caſan.

The report gains ground, that a certain American Agent will ſoon be reſtored to his office, with additional honour.

BOSTON, April 28.

On Capt. Folger's arrival on the Long-Wharff, a certain new made Juſtice, notable for a certain inſtance of non-reſiſtance in the iſland of Antigua, formerly noticed in this paper, crouded through the people, who ſurrounded Capt. Folger, with an air of importance, and very anxiouſly enquired how the people in England received the news of the deſtruction of the Tea? or whether there was no talk of ſending out Troops to Boſton. Capt. Folger anſwered there had been a conſiderable ſtir on the arrival of Capt. Scott; and himſelf and paſſengers had been examined before Lord Dartmouth, but that in the midſt of the buſtle the Philadelphia Tea Ship came up; and the whole current of evidence manifeſted that Boſton took every meaſure in their power to ſend the Tea ſhipped for them home in like manner, and were by the Governor and Cuſtom-Houſe prevented, and for that cauſe only deſtroyed it; and upon this conſideration the people in general rather commended than blamed them. The Juſtice, on receiving this melancholy account of things, changed air and countenance immediately, and walked off in a much leſs haughty gait than he approached with. Some have been ſarcaſtic enough to remark that it is no wonder that the Juſtice and ſeveral of his brethren ſeem chop-fallen at Folger's account of affairs, as their appointments can ſerve no valuable purpoſe whatever, if no troops ſhould come to require their *orders for firing on the people!*

A Paſſenger in Capt. Folger ſays, that as Lord Dartmouth was buſily examining evidences concerning the deſtruction of the Tea at Boſton, a Clerk of the Houſe of Commons came to him; and informing him of the arrival of the Philadelphia Tea Ship, obſerved it was in vain to make further enquiry about it, for the continent was all in a flame; and upon this his Lordſhip immediately diſmiſſed the examinants.

We hear that upon the firſt news of the Teas being deſtroyed at Boſton, and the dreadful denunciations which were given out againſt that obnoxious *Carthage*, a committee of the North-American merchants waited on Lord Dartmouth, to be informed whether their property might be ſafe, if ſhipped to that apparently devoted capital? The large cargoes on board half a dozen ſhips come and hourly expected, ſeem a pretty ſatisfactory anſwer, that the town will not yet be *laid in aſhes*, whatever might be the fate of the *Committee*, who are again *talked of* to be ſent for, and tried on the *bugbear* ſtatute of Henry the eighth.

Extract of a Letter from London, February 19, 1774.

"Few ſeem to condemn the returning the Tea, but many think the deſtroying of it at Boſton is an atrocious Act, taking it in the Light of an avowed Inſult --Frequent Councils are held, but little tranſpires---Puffing Politicians talk of violent Meaſures;---forcing Tea upon the Americans with a Fleet, and Troops to guard it---But to what Purpoſe this, unleſs determined to knock out the Brains of thoſe who refuſe to buy and drink it---They talk of blocking up all your Ports; but to what Purpoſe that! the Coloniſts cannot be ſtarved in a plentiful Country; the Merchants and Manufacturers in England would ſuffer, and be the firſt to complain---Judicious People conſider forcible Meaſures baneful and ruinous to both Countries; and I am perſuaded Adminiſtration will avoid ſuch as far as they can---'Tis ſaid Government is to indemnify the Eaſt-India Company, and make a Demand upon Boſton, and 'tis probable they will exact it under ſome Menace---'Tis ſaid here you are willing to make Reſtitution, provided the Act is repealed; but how Government will take ſuch an Alternative, is a Queſtion---It ſeems the general Opinion here, that the Controverſy with America is at ſuch a Criſis, that if ſomething ſolid is not ſpeedily deviſed and purſued, the Colonies muſt be abſolutely loſt---There is good Senſe in the Obſervation, and I doubt not Government ſees it----The preſent Miniſtry are called timid; be that as it will, I am much inclined to think, from their private Characters, they would of themſelves much prefer conciliating to hoſtile Meaſures, could they ſee their Way---It were to be wiſhed ſome unprejudiced Perſon of Abilities would juſt now candidly dilate the Merits of the Controverſy in a Letter to Lord Dartmouth, and, by an Inveſtigation of the ſeveral and relative Intereſts of the two Countries, to frame at leaſt the Outlines of a conciliating

Plan; it is no Doubt an arduous Task (as the Field is wide) yet not impracticable---I am perſwaded ſuch an Attempt, candidly and well done, would prove as acceptable at preſent to Adminiſtration as a Lanthorn to a Man groping in the Dark----Some harſh Steps were reſolved on, and would have taken Place, in the Affair of the Sloop at Rhode-Iſland, but a well wrote Letter to his Lordſhip, pointing out the Conſequences, ſeaſonably arrived to prevent it; of two Evils his Lordſhip choſe the leaſt----Adminiſtration no Doubt ſees the Impolicy of exaſperating a People already too much diſguſted, and a People on whom this Country's Strength and Wealth ſo much depends; but what ſhall they do! Things are not thoroughly underſtood here in Regard to the Colonies, and on the other Hand your Jealouſy and Prejudices are grown ſtrong.---- 'Tis ſaid Government means to engage ſome principal People in each of your Captitals to give a Lead to their Meaſures----I can hardly credit this, ſuch principal People had beſt take Care, Liberty Boys are unmanageable Folks----I hope a kind Providence will ſuperintend and direct all for the beſt."

NEW-YORK, *April* 28.

On Sunday night, at 8 P. M. the Committee of obſervation returned from the Hook. They inform us, that the ſailors of the Tea ſhip, being unwilling to proceed with her to London, made a raft of ſpars and boards, in order to quit the ſhip with the tide of flood, but were obſerved by the Captain and being aided by the Committee, who offered their aſſiſtance to him, they deſiſted from their project.---That on Sunday at 10 A. M. the ſhip and the ſloop, with the committee, weighed their anchors and ſtood to ſea; and at 2 P. M. the pilot boat and the committee's ſloop left her at the diſtance of three leagues from the Hook.

With Capt. Lockyer, in the ſhip Nancy, went paſſenger, Capt. James Chambers.

May 2. The Snow Sir William Johnſon, Captain Deane; and Ship Samſon, Captain Couper, were to leave London for this port about the 20th of March.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated March 4, 1774.

"In my next I hope to be able to give you ſome account of American affairs, as it is ſaid the parliament will proceed thereon the 7th inſtant, and I hope with coolneſs and good-nature, though moſt people on this ſide the water have changed their opinions, with regard to the conduct of the Americans, and the inhabitants of Boſton in particular, whoſe conduct, they ſay, cannot be juſtified: 'Tis poſſible their form of government will be metamorphoſed, and ſome other matters take place that will be agreeable to many of the People in that province."

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4.

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 14.

"You will have heard before this reaches you, how infamouſly Dr. Franklin has been treated by Adminiſtration; and you will ſoon ſee in what Light they behold American Petitions. There is not a more obnoxious Character here, at preſent, than that of a Friend to America. The Colonies ſhould, therefore, be more particularly attentive in cultivating Union and Harmony among themſelves. The Spirit of this Country is extremely hoſtile to them; and they have nothing to depend upon, but their own Union and Firmneſs,"

Captain Biddle, from Hiſpaniola, informs, that about ſix Weeks ago two whaling Sloops, one the Abigail, Captain Snow, belonging to Boſton; the other the Sally, Captain Beetle, belonging to Rhode-Iſland, having put in at a Place called the Platform, were ſeized for anchoring there, and afterwards condemned at Port-au-Prince; and that there were ſix Mulattoes and Indians on board Captain Beetle, who are to be confined for ſix Months, and then to be ſold as Slaves, unleſs Certificates of their Freedom ſhould arrive from Rhode-Iſland before that Time.---While Captain Biddle lay at Heneaga he was informed by a Wrecker, that his Majeſty's Sloop Swan was loſt in going from Turks Iſland to Providence.

Captain Green, from Liſbon, on the 21ſt of March, off Madeira, ſpoke a double Deck Sloop, from Barcelona for New-York, but did not learn the Maſter's Name.

Captain Clark, from Falmouth, on the 11th ult, in Lat 41: 42, *Long.* 52, *ſpoke the Ship Cæſar, Captain Miller, of this Port, from Jamaica for London, out* 28 *Days, all well.*

Captain Hood, from Briſtol, on the 21ſt ult. in Lat. 38, ſpoke the Brig Mary, Captain Anderſon, from New-York for Liverpool, out 5 Days, all well; and on the 23d, in Lat. 38: 25, he ſpoke the Ship John Galley, Captain Smith, from New-York for Barcelona, out 5 Days.

On Saturday laſt were executed here, purſuant to their Sentence, James Swaine, Barnaby Ripton, Joſeph Price, Richard Birch, and a Mulattoe Woman. James Hambleton and Thomas Stephens were reprieved; and Conrad Founder was reſpited during the Governor's Pleaſure.

Yeſterday, about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Effigies of ALEXANDER WEDDERBURNE, Eſq; convicted of traducing the American Colonies, and inſulting their Agent before his Majeſty's Privy Council for doing his Duty; and of THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Eſq; Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, convicted of an Attempt to incenſe Great-Britain againſt her Colonies, were put into a Cart, and conducted through the Streets of this City. On the Breaſt of Wedderburne the following Label was fixed,

THE INFAMOUS
WEDDERBURNE,
"A pert prime Prater, of a ſcabby Race,
"Guilt in his Heart, and Famine in his Face.
CHURCHILL altered."

Similis Proteo *mutet, et fallacior* Catalina.
Hunc vos Britanni *cavete!*

"He availed himſelf of the Licence of the Bar to inſult the venerable Dr. FRANKLIN, whoſe Knowledge in Philoſophy, univerſal Benevolence, juſt Sentiments of Liberty, and indefatigable Labours to promote Harmony between Britain and her Colonies, entitle him to the Eſteem of the Learned of every Nation, the Love of all good Men, and the ſincere Affection of every *honeſt* Briton and American.

"But the baſe born SOLLICITOR, who attempted to turn his Learning, Benevolence and Patriotiſm into Ridicule, is (like Hutchinſon) a Paricide of the firſt Rank, who would ſacrifice his Country, his Liberty and his GOD, and delight in the Carnage of the moſt faithful Britiſh Subjects in America, to gain Promotion at Court.---Such horrid Monſters are a Diſgrace to human Nature, and juſtly merit our utmoſt Deteſtation and the GALLOWS, to which they are aſſigned, and then burnt by ELECTRIC FIRE."

With ſeveral others, and the following Lines from Hudibras:

"*So a wild Tartar, when he ſpies*
"*A Man that's handſome, valiant, wiſe,*
"*If he can kill him, thinks t'inherit*
"*His Wit, his Beauty, and his Spirit:*
"*As if juſt ſo much he enjoy'd,*
"*As in another is deſtroy'd.*"

On Governor Hutchinſon's Breaſt was fixed the following Label,

"GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON,
whom we now conſign to the Gallows and Flames, as the only proper Reward for DOUBLE-DEALING and TREACHERY to his native Country."

After being expoſed for ſeveral Hours, they were hung, and burnt, in the Evening, amidſt a vaſt Concourſe of People, who teſtified their Reſentment againſt the Originals with the loudeſt Acclamations.

At an annual Meeting of the Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, held according to Law, the 2d Inſtant, the following Members of that Corporation were duly elected Managers and Treaſurer for the enſuing Year, viz. *John Reynell, Iſrael Pemberton, Samuel Rhoads, Joſeph Morris, James Pemberton, Thomas Wharton, Daniel Roberdeau, Willim Logan, Iſaac Cox, Edward Pennington, Robert Strettell Jones, George Roberts,* Managers. *Joſeph Hillborn,* Treaſurer.

On the 2d Inſtant was held the annual Election of the LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia, when the following Gentlemen were choſen for the Year enſuing, viz. Directors, *Robert Strettell Jones, Joſeph Parker, Joſiah Hewes, Sharp Delany, Francis Aliſon, John Kaighn, Joſeph Paſchall, Matthew Clarkſon, Reynold Keen, Philip Benezet,* Treaſurer, *Joſeph Hillborn.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Princeſs of Orange, H. Norris, Ship Sally, G. Gilbert, and Schooner Britannia, J. M'Caſlen, from Hiſpaniola. Ship Neſbitt, J. Green, Liſbon. Brig Polly, G. Hurſt, Barbados. Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, Jamaica. Schooner Antigua Packet, S. Dunſcomb, Antigua. Sloop Sally, L. Tipping, Falmouth, N. E. Schooner Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax. Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, and Ship Betſey, S. Hood, Briſtol. Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London. Brig Elizabeth, W. Button, from Waterford.

OUTWARDS. Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, for S. Carolina. Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, and Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, Cadiz. Snow Harmony, J. Clifton, Oporto. Brig Lowther, M. Power, for Barbados.

CLEARED. Sloop Robert, W. B. Bunting, and Sloop Charlotte, J. Irwin, to Virginia. Sloop Induſtry, T. Hutchings, Bermuda. Brig Harriot, J. Clubb, and Brig Monmouth, S. Devonſhire, Alicant. Schooner Betſey, A. Patterſon, Jamaica. Sloop Induſtry, C. Gale, and Sloop Suſanna, J. Chadwick, N. Carolina. Schooner Peggy, J. Elliott, Madeira. Ship Carolina, B. Loxley, Corunna. Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica. Schooner Yorke, W. Carliſle, Antigua. Schooner Charming Molly, L. Hammond, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Charming Peggy, F. Gilbert, to Quebec.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A JOURNAL of TWO VISITS made to ſome Nations of *INDIANS* on the Weſt Side of the River *OHIO*, in the Years 1772 and 1773, by the Rev. DAVID JONES, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Freehold, in New-Jerſey.

It is preſumed that this Performance will not be altogether unacceptable to the *Public*, eſpecially ſuch as wiſh to be farther acquainted with our *weſtern World* and the State of *Indian Affairs*, nothing having appeared lately exhibiting ſuch particular Accounts concerning them. A Deſcription is given (according to the *Author*'s Knowledge and beſt Information) of our weſtern Country on the River *Ohio* for near *Four Hundred Miles* below FORT PITT: alſo of a large Tract of the *Indian* Country weſt of *Ohio*, on the Rivers *Sciota, Hock-hockin* and *Muſkingam*, which is thought to equal, if not exceed, any Land in NORTH-AMERICA: Together with a full Account of the *Genius, Government, Cuſtoms, Diverſions* and *Religion* of the INDIANS, eſpecially the *Shawaneſe*. Likewiſe, a particular Narrative of the *Death*, and ſome of the *laſt Words* of the Rev. JOHN DAVIS, A. M. who departed this Life, at *Ohio*, December 13, 1772. This Performance is printed on good Paper, and a neat Type, containing 90 Pages in Octavo. And as the Edition is but ſmall, the Price will be 2ſ6, Pennſylvania Currency. Allowance to be made to ſuch as take a Quantity. To be ſold at Philadelphia, by the Rev. *William Rogers*, and Mr. *Samuel Davis*, Hatter, at the Corner of Chriſt-Church-Alley, in Third-Street; at Newark, in New-Caſtle County, by *Hugh Glaſford*; at Baltimore, in Maryland, by *Benjamin Griffith*, Merchant, at Burlington, by *Iſaac Collins*, Printer; at Bordentown, by *Joſeph* Borden, Eſq; and at New-York, by *John Anderſon*, Printer, on Beekman's Slip. ¶

To be SOLD at public SALE, at the houſe of
RANDLE MITCHELL,
In Second-ſtreet, near the Dock Bridge, on Saturday, the 7th inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

THE following BOOKS, with a variety of others, being a curious and valuable collection, ſuitable for a gentleman's library, moſt all new and neatly bound; alſo ſome DESKS and FURNITURE,---Lex Mercatoria; Joſephus's hiſtory of the Jews; Leland's chriſtian revelation; Dictionary of arts and ſciences; Biographical dictionary, 11 vols. Rollin's Roman hiſtory, 14 vols. Ditto's antient hiſtory, 11 vols. compleat; Boyle's lectures, 4 vols. Lock's works, 3 vols. folio; Bowan's geography, 2 vols. folio; Patrick's commentaries; Lowe's ditto; Hammond's ditto; Spectators, 8 vols. Cicero's orations, 3 vols. Machiavel's works, 1 vol. folio; Rapin's hiſtory of England; Theory of commerce; Spirit of laws, 3 vols. Dictionary of the bible, with a variety of other books, too tedious to mention. *Philadelphia, May* 3, 1774.

Juſt imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be ſold by
STEPHEN COLLINS,
At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church,
A NEAT and large Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, which he will ſell on low Terms, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit. 6 *W.*

Juſt imported, in the Ship Richard Penn, Captain All, and the Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be ſold by
JOSEPH SIMS,
At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge,
A LARGE Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon. †

SILVER WATCHES, a Variety of Materials, ſuitable to the Buſineſs of Clock and Watch-making; Gold Scales and Weights, &c. juſt imported and to be ſold by
JOHN WOOD,
Clock and Watch-maker, at his Shop in Front-ſtreet, at the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, where is done all Kinds of Clock and Watch Work, with Care and Diſpatch. ¶

A NEAT Aſſortment of Superfine BROADCLOTHS and Trimmings; beſt Death Head, Baſket, ſpangled and embroidered Buttons; beſt black, white and buff Silk Breeches Patterns; black, buff, white and drab coloured worſted Ditto; white Silk Serge; two Pieces of the beſt white Sattins; Jeans, Jeanets; Fuſtians; corded Demities; and very fine white Drilling.---The whole making an elegant Aſſortment for Gentlemens Summer Cloathing.------The above Articles are well laid in, and will be ſold, at a moderate Profit, in any Quantity to ſuit the Purchaſer, by
PETER STRETCH,
At the North Side of Walnut-ſtreet, a few Doors below Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's Office.

A CURIOUS CLOCKWORK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a famous and curious Piece of CLOCKWORK *will be ſo far compleated as to be ſhewn on the 9th Inſtant, at the Houſe of Ludwig Sengeiſen, in Race-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, oppoſite the Houſe of Mr. Edward Pennington; conſiſting of twelve different Works, viz. a Man ringing a Bell for the twelve Apoſtles to come out; when all are out they ſtop, and ſtrike the Hour of the Day, then walk back again, not to be ſeen till the next Hour; Angels blowing the Trumpet, Lions roaring, and a Hunter running after his Game; alſo ſhews the Year, Month, Date, Days of the Week, Hours and Minutes, with ſeveral other Articles, too tedious to mention. It will be ſhewn every Day in the Week, from Nine till One, and from Three till Six, when Attendance will be given by* HENRY DOUTY. *Price* 3ſ9 *each Perſon.*

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, *William Rumbold, Mary*, the Wife of *Alexander Laing*, both of the Province of *Maryland*; *Mary*, the Wife of *Garrett Blackford*, of the Province of *New-Jerſey*, in *North-Ameria.--------Rumbold*, of *Caſhell*, in *Ireland*; *Rodolphus Rumbold*, of *Tipperary*, in *Ireland*; *William Rumbold*, of *Jamaica*; and *William Rumbold*, of the *Bay of Honduras*, and all other Perſons claiming to be Heirs at Law of *Thomas Rumbold*, late of *Long-Ailey*, near *Moorfields*, in the County of *Middleſex*, or *William Rumbold*, of the ſame Place, his Brother, who were the Sons of *Thomas Rumbold*, formerly of the ſame Place, Stocking-Trimmer, deceaſed, who was the Son of *William Rumbold*, late of *Kings-Clere*, in the County of *Southampton*, Yeoman, deceaſed, are to come in and enter into Proof of their reſpective Claims, of being Heirs at Law of the ſaid *Thomas Rumbold* and *William Rumbold*, before *John Eames*, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers, in *Symond's-Inn*, in *Chancery-Lane, London*.
J. EAMES. ¶

Juſt imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, at the moſt reaſonable rates, by
MOSES BARTRAM,
CHYMIST and DRUGGIST, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, near Thomas Say's, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the firſt quality, ſhop furniture, caſes of pocket inſtruments, boxes of ſmall ſcales and weights, glaſs mortars and peſtles, glaſs funnels in ſizes, gold-beaters leaf, gold and ſilver leaf, Dutch lancets, of the beſt and common kinds, with and without caſes, crooked needles, with and without caſes, &c. Alſo patent medicines, warranted genuine, among which are Lockyer's, Hooper's and Anderſon's pills, Daffy's elixir, Jeſuits and Bateman's drops, Turlington's, Say's and American balſam, Greenough's tincture for the teeth and gums, Fraunces's female elixir, Britiſh oil, &c. painters colours, of moſt kinds, &c. &c. where orders from phyſicians and ſtore-keepers, in town or country, will be thankfully received and ſtrictly complied with, and where the beſt price will be given for good well ſalted damaſk roſes, or red roſe buds.---- Freſh lavender flowers and roſes diſtilled to the halves or otherwiſe. ‖

I HEREBY give this public Notice, that JEREMIAH SKIDONORE, who was murdered in BEDFORD County, in VIRGINIA, laſt December, by his Servants, has ſome ſmall Eſtate in my Poſſeſſion: The Heirs of ſaid JEREMIAH may have it, by applying to ROBERT ALEXANDER, Adminiſtrator.

FOR LONDON,
THE SHIP
MARY and ELIZABETH,
NATHANIEL FALCONER,
MASTER,

TO ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN HEAD, or the MASTER, on board the Ship, at Bickley's Wharff, or at the London Coffee-Houſe.

N. B. Said HEAD has imported in the above Ship, and other Veſſels from Briſtol, and now opening, a general Aſſortment of European GOODS. *Fifth-Month* 2, 1774.

FOR BRISTOL,
The SHIP SALLY,

A NEW Veſſel, well fitted for the Trade, will be provided with neat and convenient Accommodations for Paſſengers, and is intended to be diſpatched with the firſt Ship. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to
THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Betſey, Captain Hood, from Briſtol, a Number of indented SERVANTS, Men, Women and Boys, whoſe Times of Service are to be diſpoſed of by THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS, who have imported in ſaid Ship, a great Variety of MERCHANDIZE.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from Eliſha Jones's, in Springfield, Cheſter county, on the 20th of laſt month, a very valuable GELDING, near 15 *hands high, ſix years old this graſs, a lofty carriage, and paces altogether under the ſaddle, his colour a light bay, with a black mane and tail, a black liſt down his rump, no white on him, except ſome ſmall ſpots on his head, occaſioned by wearing a halter, ſhod before with light ſhoes. Any perſon that will ſecure ſaid horſe, and give notice thereof, by advertiſing in the Gazette, or otherwiſe, to ſaid Eliſha Jones, or to the owner in Eaſt-Nottingham, and county aforeſaid, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by* THOMAS HICKS. ¶

N. B. It is thought the horſe will make towards the upper part of Bucks county, where he was bred.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Whitpain, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 26th of April laſt, a large black HORSE, 15 years old, at leaſt 15 hands high, branded on the near buttock L, a large head, and much ram noſed, a ſaddle mark on his back, a ſwitch tail, paces and trots, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the owner, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, or Three Pounds for both, on conviction of the thief, with reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL LEVERING.

N. B. Likewiſe was ſtolen, the ſame time, out of ſaid *Levering*'s barn, a bag with chopt rye in it, the bag marked L, and a figure of 4, and an old plough line, ſuppoſed to make uſe of inſtead of a bridle. ¶

YOUNG LIGHTFOOT

IS to cover this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's ſtables, for the ſmall ſum of Ten Shillings. The race from which he is deſcended, this part of the province very well knows, is equal if not ſuperior to moſt on the continent for ſwiftneſs in pacing, gentility in riding, and their hardineſs renders them very capable of being uſeful team horſes. *Young Lightfoot* is a beautiful brown, riſing 4 years old this graſs, full 15 hands high, well marked, and is excellently gay and gaited with the pace, trot, and canter. Good care will be taken of the mares, and good paſture provided at a reaſonable rate. †
Kennet Square, April 28, 1774. J. MUSGRAVE.

Baltimore, April 30, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his BAIL, on Tueſday, the 26th *inſtant, a certain* Barney Cunningham, *an Iriſhman, who has followed draying in this town for ſome time, and formerly lived with one Mr. Mathers, Inn-keeper, in Cheſter, Pennſylvania; he is about* 5 *feet* 9 *or* 10 *inches high, pretty red faced, ſandy hair and beard, one leg larger than the other, which has been ſore all the the winter, and probably is now ſo; had on, and took with him, a blue coat, patched on the elbows and under the arms, with ſilver waſhed buttons, an Engliſh caſtor hat, a white HORSE, about* 13 *or* 14 *hands high, which has the poll-evil on his head, a ſilver WATCH, which opens with a pin, four white ſhirts, two of them are marked B. C. It is imagined he is well acquainted both in Pennſylvania and the Jerſeys; it is probable he may change his clothes, and offer the horſe for ſale. Whoever takes up ſaid* Cunningham, *and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that Notice may be given to* JOB GREENE, *in Baltimore-town, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges will be allowed.* ¶

CAME to the Three Tons, in Brandiwine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, the 28th of April laſt, in the morning, a likely grey HORSE, about 7 or 8 years old, branded on the near Shoulder with ſomething like AD in a piece, trots well, about 14½ hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
¶ THOMAS BABB.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the partnerſhip of WEBB and TROTTER, cabinet-makers, are deſired to bring in their accounts on or before the 13th of May next, as the partnerſhip will then expire. Webb moves to Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the bank Meeting-houſe; and thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make payment. ¶ 2 W.

N. B. Said partners have for ſale, a few pieces of furniture; alſo a neat two ſail boat, which they will ſell cheap for caſh.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold, on Wedneſday, the 18th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower Smithfield, Northampton county, adjoining vacant land, and land in the poſſeſſion of Derrick Vanfleet, containing 200 acres; late the property of John Drake, ſenior; ſeized and taken in execution by Peter Kachlein, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold by HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff. ¶

List of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, in PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 5, 1774.

A. John Angus, James Anderſon, Philadelphia.

B. Robert Burnburey, Francis Brindley, Sally Byrnes, George Bowman, Moſes Brinton, Samuel Brown, David Barry, Captain Bird, Matthew Bunn, Ann Bayard, Francis Blowit, John Boyd, Joſeph Bruſe, William Bon, Charles Byſont, Philadelphia; Joſiah Brown, Pennſylvania.

C. Timothy Cummins, Alexander Carliſle, George Campbell, Benjamin Corman, Robert Conn, John Coates, Marella Carbinear, James Cubbon, John Cock, Philadelphia; John Campbell, Pennſylvania; William Chambers, Chambersburg; John Chandler, Schuylkill.

D. Elizabeth Dunn, Joſeph Driſkell, James Dow (2) Mary Doyle (2) Robert Daviſon, John Dowers, Joſeph Dode, Soldier, Mr. Drinkall, Davy and Carſon, Philadelphia; Sarah Dubois, Salem.

E. Mary Eyres, Mary Edgerton, Philadelphia.

F. William French, Eoſt Fulman, James Fitzpatrick (2) John Forſter (3) William Ferguſon, Joſeph Fox, Joſeph Few, Malcolm Frazer, Morris Fling, Philadelphia; Thomas Forſyth, St. Kitts.

G. Mr. Griffin, Thomas Gaurd, William Griſis, John Gilbreath, Jacob Groven, John Gribbon, Soldier, Philadelphia;---Matthew Grieve, Oxford.

H. John Hacket, John Healey, Samuel Howard, Robert Harris, Jacob Hankee, John Haycock, Capt. Robert Hamilton, Richard Holliday, Betſey Henderſon, Matthew Hutchinſon, Matthew Harford, Philadelphia; John Harris, Bucks County.

J. William Johnſon, Charles Jenkins, Paul Judge, Richard Jefferys, Thomas Jones, Philadelphia; Iſaac Judah, Pennſylvania.

K. John Kelly (2) Michael Kiernay, Thomas Kneal, Edward Kitchen, John Knitt, John Kewell, Philadelphia.

L. Ann Lander, George Lunnum, Nancy Lawrence, John Lockerbie, Mrs. Leary, William A. Linn, Simon Litzberger, Matthew Lambert, Law Latchford, Philadelphia.

M. Chriſtmas Murrell, Mrs. Macbeth, Robert M'Clear, Thomas Moore (3) Henry Moſes, James Morriſon, Henry Malcolm, John M'Clean (4) Capt. Thomas Mulford (3) John Moore, James M'Curd, Mrs. Montgomery, Robert Magee, Charles Miller, Margaret M'Bride, William M'Kean, James Mayrat, Philadelphia.

O. William Oſton, Philadelphia; Morgan O'Lonnor, Pottſgrove; Dr. Daniel Oldendrugh, Lebanon.

P. Mary Parker, Jeffery Power, James Patten, George Pennock, Hamilton Potts, Andrew Philips, Soldier, Chriſtopher Peayon, Joſeph Price, Philadelphia; Joſeph Peck, Conſt. Peck, Cohanſie.

Q. Theodoſia Quinn, Philadelphia.

R. Mrs. Robertſon, Capt. James Roſs (2) William Robertſon (2) Mr. Renolds, William Roſs, Robert Ryan, William Ravenſcroft, Peter Robinſon, Philadelphia; Francis Reveley, Tanton Forge; Ann Robinſon, near Cooper's Ferry; William Ryan, Germantown.

S. Rittelmeyer Shiner, Charles H. Simmons, William Scull, John Stephenſon, George Somervell, John Stephens, William Singleton, Richard Shea, Edmund Shields, John Short, Thomas Suthard, Robert Stevenſon, Philadelphia; Martin Shouacker, Chriſtopher Sour, Germantown.

T. William Thompſon, Bartholomew Tims, John Teach, Iſaac Tilman, Capt. John Tinucane, Elizabeth Trotman, Richard Tea, Mr. Thompſon, Philadelphia.

V. Catherine Vandigrift, William Vecker, Philadelphia.

W. Mr. Wall, John Welſh, John Wycherley, Neal Wood, Philadelphia; James Wellden, Cape-May.

ISAAC BARTRAM, *Chymiſt* and *Druggiſt*,

HAS juſt imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Nathaniel Falconer, from London, a large and freſh aſſortment of DRUGS and Patent Medicines, which will be ſold at the loweſt prices, at his medicine ſtore, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, at the Sign of the Unicorn's Head,------Saffron, camphire, cream of tartar, Epſom and glauber ſalts, borax, ſalt-petre, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, antimony, ſago, ſalop, pearl barley, pocket inſtruments in pouches and ſhagreen caſes, crown lancets and crooked needles, with and without caſes, ivory and pewter ſyringes, ſcales with gold weights, phials, blue and white gallipots, crucibles, ſmelling bottles, with pierced and plain bone caſes, gold leaf, Dutch metal, Naples yellow, white and red lead, yellow oker, and Spaniſh brown, ground in oil, vermillion, Pruſſian blue, and various kinds of water colours, camels hair pencils, linſeed oil, raw and boiled, beſt ſallad and common ſweet oil, James's powders, Lockyer's and Anderſon's Scotch pills, Godfrey's cordial, Bateman's drops, Turlington's balſam, Grenough's tincture for the teeth, Fraunces's elixir, Walker's Jeſuits drops, Britiſh oil, and ætherial oil of tar, &c. &c.

The ſaid ISAAC BARTRAM has lately built an elaboratory for conducting of chymical operations in the beſt manner, ſo that phyſicians may be ſupplied with moſt preparations as genuine as can be had from Apothecary's Hall, and at a reaſonable price; he alſo will give the higheſt price for well ſalted roſe leaves, or diſtil them for half the water. ¶ 7 ſ 6.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

A CERTAIN plantation or tract of land, commodiouſly ſituated on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Darby, and one mile from George Gray's ferry on Schuylkill, the land is good, arable either for corn or graſs, it contains near 30 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, alſo a never failing ſpring of excellent water; all the land in good fence, and may ſuit either a gentleman or tradeſman. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe ſaid place, may know the conditions of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber,

April 13, 1774. JACOB RUDULPH. ¶

Lancaſter, April 21, 1774.

WAS taken up about 3 miles from the Borough of Lancaſter, a bright ſtrawberry-roan trotting HORSE, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, 5 or 6 years old, about 15 hands high, a bald face, and two white feet, the mane and tail a dun white, no brand appears. Whoever proves property to ſaid horſe, on paying charges, may have him, by applying to CHRISTOPHER REIGART, in the Borough of Lancaſter. †

TAKEN up a Drift, the firſt Week in January laſt, at Greenwich Point Ferry, oppoſite Glouceſter, an Engliſh Moſes built BOAT, about 14 Feet Keel, a place fixed in her Stern for a Spaniſh Windlaſs. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. ¶

Charleſtown, Cheſter County, April 26, 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN LEWIS, of the townſhip and county aforeſaid, but lately abſconded, hath fraudulently obtained and detained a BOND of us, the ſubſcribers, dated about the 30th of January, 1773, for the ſum of TEN POUNDS. This is to forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid Bond, as we are determined not to pay it, unleſs compelled thereto by law. SARAH LEWELIN,

¶ WILLIAM MARTIN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham townſhip, two MILCH COWS, both red, the one a white face, and the other a bell on, and a ſtick acroſs her horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. BARTHOLOMEW MATHER. ¶

To be LET for the Term of five or ſix Years,

A GOOD ſtore houſe, with an accompting-room under the ſame roof; alſo a large grainery, with a ſhed adjoining, for ſalt and other matters, at King's-town, in Talbot county, Maryland; There are beſides the ſaid houſes, an acre of good upland, and a large firm marſh, which yields a great quantity of hay, under a good fence; likewiſe a wharff, at which topſail veſſels frequently lay and load. This place has always been eſteemed an exceeding good ſituation for the ſale of goods, and the purchaſe of tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, pork, flaxſeed and lumber. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living in Queen-Ann's county, CHARLES NABB. ¶ 5 W.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday, the 17th day of May inſtant, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about 300 acres of land, upwards of 100 acres of which are meadow, and the reſt very good paſture land, ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, in the county of Suſſex, Weſt New-Jerſey, belonging to the eſtate of the late Maurice Robeſon, Eſq; deceaſed. Alſo, at the ſame time, to be ſold, about 200 acres of woodland, adjoining the ſaid plantation. And the next day will be expoſed to ſale, at the dwelling-houſe of Iſrael Swaze, tavern-keeper, near the premiſes, about 250 acres, with improvements thereon, ſituate in the ſaid county of Suſſex, adjoining the Moravian ſettlement. And the next day afterwards will be expoſed to ſale, about 200 acres of land, with a ſmall improvement thereon, ſituate in the county aforeſaid, at a place commonly known by the name of the White Rocks. The conditions to be made known, at the time of the ſales, by the ſubſcribers.

JONATHAN ROBESON, and

¶ JOHN ROCKHILL, ſurviving Executors.

The NOTED HORSE TRYALL,

WILL COVER, at Mr. JAMES POLLOCK's, at Carliſle, in order to encourage the Breed of good Horſes, at the very low Price of One Guinea a Leap, and Half-a-Crown to the Groom. He was got by Othello, a Son of Old Crab; Othello's Dam, who was alſo the Dam of Bullyrock, was one of the beſt bred Mares in England; Tryall's Dam was a well bred Mare, with a great deal of Spark's Blood in her; Spark was a very high bred Horſe, deſcended from Childers, foaled the Property of Charles Fleetwood, Eſq; who preſented him to the late Frederick, Prince of Wales, who preſented him to Lord Baltimore, and he ſent him to Maryland; he was the Sire of many famous Horſes. Tryall's Performances as a Racer, are well known, he has ſhewn himſelf a real Son of Othello (who perhaps has got more Racers than any Horſe on the Continent) and a near Relation of Old Spark, who was a Horſe of equal Blood and good Character.

It is to be obſerved, that TRYALL will only ſtay one Month at Carliſle; ſhould 20 Gentlemen, who have Mares in and about Shippenſtown, ſignify to Mr. JAMES POLLOCK a deſire to have them covered by Tryall, he will go there, and alſo to Lancaſter, if the like Number of Gentlemen ſhould deſire it.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter County, on Friday, the 22d of April laſt, a light bay HORSE, near 14 hands high, paces well, is lame in his fore leg, and is marked with a halter on the pole of his head and noſe, is ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN THOMAS.

FOR BRISTOL,

The SHIP CONCORD,

JOSEPH VOLANS, MASTER,

A GOOD Ship, well fitted for the Seas, and expected to ſail early in next Month. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to the Commander, at their Wharff.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1774.

N. B. Arrived in ſaid Ship, a Number of likely healthy SERVANTS, young Men and Boys, their Times of Service to be diſpoſed of, by applying as above.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Baltimore town, on the 28th day of March, early in the morning, a Scotch indented ſervant man, named WILLIAM CARVER, by profeſſion a Groom, a ſtout young man, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſandy coloured hair, curls a little, long viſaged, and much pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſharp noſe, white eyebrows and white eyelaſhes, his hair cut cloſe to the top of his head; had on, when he went away, a green coat, lapelled, with white metal buttons, or a whitiſh coat, broke in the elbows, the green of cloth, and the other of white twilled jean, a white ſwanſkin jacket, with black ſpots, one white ſhirt, and two check ones; a ſurtout coat, of red Bath coating, one pair of new ſhoes, and a pair of ribbed ſtockings, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, and a pair of old ones, and a ſmall new beaver hat; likewiſe ſtole out of the ſtable, a likely half-blooded dark brown horſe, belonging to Mr. James Cheſton, with a very good ſaddle and bridle, very gay and full of ſpirit, about 14 hands and a half high, with a black mane and tail, a little white on his near hind foot, and a lump, occaſioned by a kick when young, on the ſame leg, between his knee and foot-lock joint, his eye is remarkably fine, with a good deal of white in it, his hind ſhoes feathered, to prevent his cutting, and likewiſe ſtole another horſe, which cannot be rightly deſcribed, and ſundry clothes belonging to the ſervants. For the horſe, Ten Pounds, and for the Man, Five Pounds, to be paid by Mr. JAMES CHESTON, or DANIEL GRANT.

Baltimore, March 25, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, about the 18th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man, named *William Knellers*, born in London, brought up to ſurgery; aged about 22, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, wears his own hair tied behind, brown cloth clothes, ruffled ſhirt, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MICAJAH JAMES.

*** He took with him other clothes, and a caſe of ſurgeon's inſtruments; it is ſuppoſed he is gone towards New-York. ¶

Fairfax County, Virginia, March 24, 1774.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, for ready money, at the Court-houſe, in Alexandria, on the third Monday in May next,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on the ſouth ſide of Douge Run, about 4 miles from Pohick Warehouſe, and 6 miles from Alexandria, containing 400 acres, by patent from the Proprietary's Office, joining to land of Col. George Maſon and the eſtate of the late Mr. Daniel French; there are about 50 acres cleared, with a ſmall dwelling and corn-houſe thereon; the ſoil is good and the land well timbered, and it is ſuppoſed 40 acres of good meadow might be made thereon, and a good mill ſeat be had near tide water; alſo convenient to church, mill, and market. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, before the day of ſale, may be ſhewn them, by applying to ELISAS JOHNS, living thereon, or to the ſubſcribers, reſiding near Difficult Bridge. THOMAS LEWIS,

¶ FLEMING PATTERSON.

FOUND,

A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to BENJAMIN CONDY, Inſtrument-Maker, in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 4th day of May inſt. at the London Coffee-houſe, at 7 o'clock in the evening, one moiety or equal half part (the whole into two equal parts to be divided) of and in certain meſſuages, tenements and workſhops, commonly called and known by the name of the China Manufactory, and the like moiety of a lot or piece of ground, whereon the ſame works are erected, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, 232 feet, and in rear or depth, on Wicacoa Lane, 319 feet, containing by computation one acre and an half; together with the like moiety of ſundry implements uſed in the buſineſs of China-making; which moiety is ſubject to a groundrent of £ 17 : 15 : 6, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Gouſe Bonnin; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 5th day of May inſt. at the London Coffee-houſe, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, and on the ſouth ſide of Taylor's alley; lately in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Walter Shee, containing in breadth, on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, 20 feet, and in length or depth about 119 feet; bounded by meſſuages and ground of James Stuart, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 17 : 19 : 1, currency, payable in Spaniſh dollars to George Gray, Eſq; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 6th day of May inſt. at the houſe of the Widow Gilbert, in the Northern Liberties, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain genteel three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the bank of the river Delaware, at the north end of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 17 feet, and in depth from Front-ſtreet to King or Water-ſtreet; bounded northward with Vine-ſtreet, eaſtward with Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by a meſſuage or tenement, late of Jeſſe Williamſon, and weſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 11, currency, per annum; and to the yearly rent or ſum of 17s. ſterling, being deemed the proportionable part of the Proprietaries thirds; late the eſtate of the ſaid Jeſſe Williamſon; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 7th day of May inſt. at the houſe of James Riddle, near the play-houſe, in the diſtrict of Southwark, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain vacant lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſterly ſide of Paſſyunk road, nearly oppoſite to the place of ſale, containing in front, on the ſaid road, about 20 feet, and in depth about 165 feet; bounded by ground appertaining to the eſtate of Daniel Jones, deceaſed, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Three Pounds, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Peter Broades and John Philip Mertz; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 9th day of May inſt. at the houſe of George Beheoven, in Kenſington, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and ſouth 202 feet and an half, and in depth 360 feet; bounded by Hanover and Marlborough-ſtreets, and by ground of Edward Duffield, and others; ſubject to a certain Mrs. Margaret Forſter's right of dower therein; late the eſtate of James Forſter, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Burlington, Third-Month 9, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, called SPRING VALLEY, ſituate on the York road, about a mile and an half from the city of Burlington, bounded northward by Aſſiſcunk creek, containing about 75 acres of land, 12 acres whereof are good meadow (the greateſt part of the beſt kind) being under a good bank, 2 acres of marſh, about 15 acres of wood-land, and near all the remaining 46 acres are arable; ſome of it is new and will produce good wheat; there is about 300 young growing fruit-trees planted out, conſiſting of a much greater variety of apples, peaches, pears, plumbs, cherries, nectarines, apricots, almonds, quinces, &c. than is often to be met with, and a conſiderable number of Engliſh and native grape-vines, all which, with culture, in a few years, may be made very valuable. It has on it a good wooden dwelling-houſe, containing 5 rooms, with a cellar under the ſame, and a well of very good water at the door; a commodious new barn, hay-houſe, cow-ſhed, waggon-houſe, and corn-crib; the ſituation is beautiful, commanding a view of the river Delaware, for ſeveral miles, of the city of Burlington, and of the creek Aſſiſcunk each way, with the meadows thereon, and adjacent grounds; it has on it ſeveral ſprings, one of which is near the center, and may be made to water all the upland fields which want it. The place, with a little improvement, may be made a very agreeable and pleaſant country ſeat, as well as profitable for the attendance of market. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and a good title given, by

¶ 5 ſ. 6w. SAMUEL ALLINSON.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon in a month, if required,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Frederick-ſtreet, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's falls; there are 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front; it is on leaſe for 99 years, renewable for ever, and ſubject to a groundrent of only 40s. ſterling, per annum, about 16 years of the leaſe are expired. On the front of the lot, on Frederick-ſtreet, is a large brick dwelling-houſe, wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two ſtories high, having two parlours, a paſſage and ſtair-caſe below, four good chambers, three whereof have fire-places, and above two good garrets, well finiſhed; there is alſo adjoining to the ſaid dwelling-houſe, a good brick kitchen and landry, with proper chambers for ſervants; alſo, a brick warehouſe, 32 feet by 25, two ſtories and a cellar, near one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building that ſerved as a jail, and which may be removed at pleaſure. There is an exceeding good garden, well incloſed. This lot would ſuit a diſtiller, brewer, or ſugar-baker; as there is room ſufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot, from one ſtreet to another; what buildings are on this lot are faithfully executed; the brick walls, ſome are 18 inches thick, and none leſs than 14 inches even to the ridge pole. The purchaſer need lay down but little caſh, if any. Good ſecurity, with intereſt, will ſuffice, and one fourth of the money will be only at four per cent. per ann. intereſt. As I am determined at all events to leave this province, and deſirous of ſettling all my affairs, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, will find me very reaſonable in my demand for this lot.

6 *W.* DANIEL CHAMIER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

May 11, 1774. NUMB. 2368.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

TO BE SOLD, AT
JOHN MITCHELL's
WINE, SPIRIT, RUM and SUGAR STORE,
In Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

BEST genuine MADEIRA WINES, } By the Pipe, Hogſhead, Quarter-Caſk
Old JAMAICA SPIRITS, and } or Gallon.
BRANDY, of the beſt Qualities.

Excellent BOTTLED CLARET, by the Dozen.

Genuine OLD PORT, }
TENERIFFE, LISBON, } WINES, by the Pipe, Quarter-
SHERRY, FYALL and } Caſk or Dozen.
MOUNTAIN }

WEST-INDIA and COUNTRY RUM.

Muſcovado Sugars of all Sorts, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel.
Melaſſes, Coffee, Cotton, Pepper and Alſpice.
Carolina new Rice, in Tierces, and Roſin in Barrels.
Green and Bohea Teas, by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Beſt French and Carolina Indigo, by large or ſmall Quantity.
Ground Red Wood, of the beſt Quality; Madder, Copperas, Allom, Brimſtone, ground Ginger; ground White and Red Lead, in ſmall Caſks, and Pruſſian Blue, &c. &c.

As he is determined to keep a conſtant Supply of the above Articles, all of which he will be careful to have the beſt of their Kinds, the Public may depend on being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable Terms. And his Friends in the Country may depend on being as well and punctually ſupplied by Letter, as if they were perſonally preſent. 6 *W.*

A neat ASSORTMENT of
CHINA WARE,
And a PARCEL of
DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR,
To be ſold by
REBECCA KEARNEY,
Who has alſo to diſpoſe of, for Want of Employment, the Time of an Engliſh Servant BOY, that has about four Years and an Half to ſerve. Tbc. 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,
A Pair of young ſtrong black Horſes.
Enquire of the PRINTERS. 2w.

PHILIP MARCHINTON,
At his STORE, the fourth door below the north-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,

HATH imported from London and Liverpool, a large and neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, amongſt which are ſuperfine and fine broadcloths; caſſimers and wiltons; ſtriped, changeable and plain luteſtrings; ducapes and paduaſoys; black, blue, white and cloth coloured ſattins and peelongs; ſilk, cotton and thread hoſe and breeches pieces, and almoſt every article commonly imported.

Said MARCHINTON returns his moſt humble thanks to his friends and the public, for the favours he hath already received, and hopes for a continuance: He alſo begs leave to aſſure them, that he hath it now in his power to ſerve them better than before, and he will make it his particular ſtudy to do it, both to increaſe his ſales, and merit their eſteem.---He hath beſt hyſon, common green, ſouchong and bohea TEAS for ſale. 6 *W.*

CONRAD SWARTZ, SADLER,
In the Borough of LANCASTER, acquaints all his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has removed from his late dwelling, and lives now on the ſouth ſide of King-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Ludwig Lauman's,

WHERE he carries on the Sadler's buſineſs in all its branches, and makes all ſorts of mens and womens ſaddles, and likewiſe all ſorts of horſe gears, and whatever belongs to the Sadler's buſineſs in the beſt, neateſt and neweſt manner and faſhion, for the loweſt price he poſſibly can afford; he flatters himſelf that the Public, and eſpecially his former Cuſtomers, will continue to favour him with their cuſtom as formerly, and they may be aſſured that he will do the utmoſt of his endeavours to treat every one, if poſſible, to his ſatisfaction.
May 3, 1774. ¶ CONRAD SWARTZ.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
at Major HARRY GORDON's plantation, in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county,

SEVERAL draught HORSES and young MARES, ſeveral COWS, SHEEP and SWINE; a ſett of farming utenſils and gears, a waggon and two carts, and other neceſſary implements belonging to the buſineſs of huſbandry, and a riding chair. Likewiſe a parcel of houſe and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. ¶

Fifth-Month 7, 1774.
To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,
A CERTAIN LOT or TRACT of WOODLAND, containing 95 acres and upwards, ſituate in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, about 3 miles from Lancaſter town, near Felix Binkley's mill. The vendue to be held at the Widow Sager's tavern, near the premiſes, on the 31ſt of this inſtant, at two o' clock in the afternoon, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by the ſubſcriber. § THOMAS NEDRO.

RUN away the 19th of laſt month, at night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant girl, named MARTHA MURREY, about 23 or 24 years of age, ſuppoſed to have on a ſtriped linen gown, filled with blue, and a kind of camblet petticoat; took with her two pair of ſhoes, one high heeled, with a bundle of clothes, of different kinds, pale hair, and wears it rolled before; has a bold look, and will tell lies with great aſſurance; ſhe is a little outmouthed, and had ſome marks of ſore ſpots about her chin, and being bred amongſt the ſoldiers, has a great inclination to be amongſt them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that ſhe may be had by her former maſter, WILLIAM HANNUM, of Concord, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
Fifth-Month 2, 1774. § THOMAS GIBSON. §

CAME to GUNNING BEDFORD's plantation, near New-Caſtle, the latter end of February laſt, a ſmall dark brown HORSE, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and his off hind foot white. The owner of him is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take him away. ¶

BALTIMORE, *May* 2, 1774.
To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,
THE following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennſylvania, viz.

A TRACT, containing 6000 acres of very valuable LAND, lying on the waters of Chilliſquake, in the Fork of Saſquehanna, about 12 miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort-Auguſta) the county town of Northumberland, which, from its favourable ſituation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greateſt commercial inland town in Pennſylvania.---The quality of ſaid tract of land is excellent, ſurpaſſed by few of equal extent in the new purchaſe, being a rich deep mould on a limeſtone bottom; it abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of ſprings, beſides the different branches of Chilliſquake-creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill-ſeat: The ſituation is in many reſpects favourable, in an extenſive valley of good land, capable of making a good ſettlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Saſquehanna, being only 5 or 6 miles from the eaſt, and 7 or 8 miles from the weſt branch of that river; to the latter there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately ſurveyed, and divided in the moſt commodious manner, into 21 different plantations, ſo as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow grounds and water; a plan thereof may be ſeen by any perſons deſirous of viewing the lands, by applying to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Eſq; living within two miles of the ſame, who is authoriſed to treat with any perſons inclining to purchaſe, or by applying to the ſubſcriber. Notwithſtanding the diviſion of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to ſell it altogether, if more agreeable to any ſociety or company of purchaſers.

A PLANTATION, containing 276 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's creek, about 2 miles from the mouth, which empties into Juniata, and about 5 miles from the mouth of that fine navigable ſtream; at leaſt 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a ſaw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as the hills around abound with pine timber; its convenient ſituation to the navigation of Juniata and Saſquehanna renders it very valuable. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. FREDERICK WATTS, near the Mouth of Juniata, or to the ſubſcriber.

A PLANTATION, containing 185¾ acres of land, on Tuſſey's Run, about 4 miles from Bedford, on which there is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, and about 25 acres of cleared land.

Alſo ſeveral very valuable improved LOTS, adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the weſt end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-houſe, a barn and ſtill-houſe, built over a fine ſpring.

For terms of ſaid LOTS and LANDS, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, or ROBERT GALBREATH, Eſquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor in Baltimore, Maryland.
6 *W.* SAMUEL PURVIANCE, junior.

WHEREAS *ABRAHAM COGELL*, and *EDMOND COGELL*, did ſell and convey unto *Peter Johnſon* two hundred acres of land, lying in the townſhip of *Wright's-town*, and county of *Bucks*, and ſaid *Peter Johnſon* did ſell and convey eighty acres of the ſame land to his brother *John Johnſon*, lying weſt of *Randel's* Run, and ſaid *John Johnſon* gave, by his laſt will and teſtament, the aboveſaid eighty acres of land unto his ſons *John* and *Dennis Johnſon*, and by accident of fire, the aforeſaid conveyance from *Peter Johnſon* to *John Johnſon* got burnt, whereby the title to *John* and *Dennis Johnſon* is defective, and people refuſe to give them the value of their land, until thoſe defects are remedied by a law, and thereupon the ſaid *Dennis Johnſon* hath petitioned the honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the freemen of the province of *Pennſylvania*, in their preſent ſeſſions, for leave to bring in a bill to confirm the title of their lands by a law; and he, the ſaid *Dennis Johnſon*, being directed to give public notice of his ſaid application, doth hereby inform all perſons concerned, that if they have any objections to his having leave to bring in ſaid bill, that they appear before the honourable Aſſembly, in September next, and make their objections.
May 5, 1774. ‖ DENNIS JOHNSON.

WAS STOLEN from CHRISTIAN FERRIE, of Coneſtogoe townſhip, Lancaſter county, in the night of the 26th of April laſt, by a fellow unknown, a SILVER WATCH, with a china face, maker's name *William Ranſom*, No. 19257, the figures 1773 cut in the inſide thereof. He alſo has ſtolen a Gun, and a ſorrel Horſe, with a bald face, 17 years of age, about 15 hands high; after he had ſtolen the ſaid horſe and goods, he croſſed Saſquehanna river, and made towards York-town. The fellow ſaid he came from the Head of Elk, and uſed to drive a team for ----- Hollingſworth; he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 24 years of age, ſandy complexion, and ſeems to be an Engliſhman; had on an aſh coloured coat, his other clothes being old, and much torn. Whoever ſecures the ſaid thief and goods, ſo that the owner may have them again, and the thief brought to conviction, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS, or Thirty Shillings for the ſaid watch and gun, viz. Twenty Shillings for the watch, and Ten Shillings for the gun, paid by CHRISTIAN FERRIE. §

IN the night between the 2d and 3d of this inſtant May, made his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, in New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, an indented Iriſh ſervant lad, named JOHN BROWN, he is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has black hair, thick lips, and is a little pock-marked; he had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, a hemp and one fine tow ſhirt, an aſh coloured coat, tow trowſers, and new ſhoes, with ſteel buckles. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals within this province, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE SHLONECKER. ¶

STOLEN or STRAYED, from the ſubſcriber, a bright ſorrel MARE, 14 hands high, paces, trots, and gallops well, goes remarkably wide behind when ſhe paces. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and will bring her to Mr. John French Batel, Inn-keeper, in Dover, or inform the owner where ſhe may be found, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by JEREMIAH CALHOON.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

THE EXAMINER, No. III.

IT has been already ſhewn that the Grant to Lord *Say and Seal* could never, by any reaſonable Conſtruction of its Limits, interfere with the Province of Pennſylvania, but muſt go far North of it.

ARG. 4th. But it was obſerved, that the Limits of this Grant, whatever they may be, are not material in the preſent Diſpute, becauſe the Colony of Connecticut was never veſted with any Right to more than a ſmall Parcel of the Lands contained in the ſame. This Point is now to be proved.

The firſt Engliſh Settlement in *Connecticut* was made in the Year 1636 by about 100 Adventurers, who went from the Maſſachuſetts Government, with Mr. *Hooker* at their Head; and ſat down at Hartford, where the Dutch had a Trading Houſe, called *Fort-Good-Hope*, which had been erected about Thirteen Years before. They ſettled upon an Agreement with the Dutch that they ſhould continue their Trade there, as well among the Engliſh as the Indians. In the Year 1637, Mr. *Eaton* led out another Company, and ſettled ſtill more Weſtward and Southward, viz. at *New-Haven*. The Dutch were now alarmed, and charged the Engliſh with Encroachments, claiming (as the undoubted Right of the States-General, long held by the Name of *New-Netherlands*) * all the Sea Coaſt, from Cape-Henlopen, on the Weſt Side of Delaware Bay, to Connecticut River, and even to Cape-Cod; and "as far "back into the Country as could be diſcovered, towards the Heads "of all the Rivers that empty into the Sea within thoſe Limits." Theſe Diſputes continued for ſeveral Years, while the two new Colonies of *Hartford* and New-Haven kept extending their Settlements, altho' neither of them had any better Title to their Lands than what Poſſeſſion gave them, nor any other Authority for the Exerciſe of Government, but a Kind of voluntary Aſſociation among themſelves. The Dutch became at laſt ſo uneaſy that in 1642 *Keiſt*, their Governor, broke up ſeveral of the Settlements made by thoſe new Colonies. And in 1650, a ſucceeding Dutch Governor, *Peter Stuyveſant*, came perſonally to *Hartford*, and, before Delegates that had been agreed upon to arbitrate the Differences between them and the Engliſh, "*continued* the Claims his Superiors "their high Mightineſſes of the united Provinces had to the "Lands in Queſtion, of which he deſired a *full Surrendry and* "*Satisfaction*, according to the Quality of the Caſe."

The Agreement that was then made is a material Conſideration, being the Baſis of the Limits afterwards given to the Connecticut Charter by the Crown Commiſſioners in 1664, and not much different from the preſent Limits of that Colony. It was as follows, viz.

1ſt. "That the Bounds on *Long-Iſland* be, &c. [*Theſe are not now in Queſtion.*]

2d. "The Bounds upon the *Main*, to begin upon the Weſt "Side of Greenwich Bay, being about Four Miles from Stamford, "and ſo to run a Northerly Line Twenty Miles up into the "Country, and after as it ſhall be agreed between the two Governments of New-Haven and the Dutch---provided the ſaid "Line comes not within *Ten* Miles of Hudſon's River."

3d. "The Dutch ſhall enjoy all the Lands at *Hartford* they "are actually poſſeſſed of, known or ſet out by certain Bounds; "and all the Remainder of the ſaid Lands, on both Sides of Connecticut River, to be and remain to the Engliſh there. The "aforeſaid Bounds ſhall be kept inviolable until a *full Determination* be agreed upon in Europe, by mutual Conſent of the two "States of England and Holland."

This Determination bore hard upon the Dutch Claims, and they ſubmitted to it only out of Neceſſity, as the Engliſh were become able to take the whole Country from them---And the Agreement was not approved of in Holland; for the Dutch Weſt-India Company wrote to Governor *Stuyveſant* December 24, 1660, that "they were not inclined to ſtand by the Treaty at Hartford, but "propoſed to ſue for Redreſs on Long-Iſland and Connecticut "(then called *Freſh-water*) River, by Means of the States Ambaſſador in England."

Connecticut, by which is meant the Hartford and New-Haven Colonies, altho' it had been ſettled Twenty-four Years, had yet no *Charter*, and we ſee that whatever Extent of Limits they had got to the *Weſtward* was by Encroachments, and this forced Agreement with the Dutch. We are next to enquire what Right they derived to the *Eaſtward*, under the Lords Say and Seal, Brook, &c.

Thoſe Lords in the Year 1635 had appointed *John Winthrop*, jun. Eſq; to be Governor of Connecticut River, with Inſtructions to build a Fort on an Iſland near the Mouth of that River, which he did, and named it Fort Say-brook, after his principal Conſtituents. George Fenwick, Eſquire, ſucceeded Mr. Winthrop as Governor or Agent for the Company; but the principal Members of it engaging deeply in the Scene of Things during the civil Wars, laid aſide all Thoughts of a Settlement in America. Mr. Fenwick therefore, in 1644, ſold Fort Say-brook and its Appurtenances to the Hartford Colony. The following is an Abſtract of thoſe Clauſes in his Deed that have any Reſpect to the Conveyance of Lands, and is very material in this Argument---

He conveys---"The Fort at Say-brook with the Appurtenances "hereafter mentioned, viz.---*All the Land* on Connecticut River "ſhall belong to the Juriſdiction of Connecticut, and ſuch Lands, "as are yet undiſpoſed, ſhall be ordered and given out by a Committee of *Five*, whereof George Fenwick, Eſq; aforeſaid is "always to be *One*.---The ſaid George Fenwick doth alſo *promiſe*, "that all the Lands from *Narraganſet* River to the Fort of Say-brook, mentioned in *a Patent* granted by the Earl of Warwick "to certain Nobles and Gentlemen, *ſhall fall in* under the Juriſdiction of Connecticut, if *it comes into his Power*---Mr. Fenwick "to have Liberty to live there Ten Years, to have certain "Grounds, Wharffs, &c."

By the Word Appurtenances, in the above Deed, deſcribed to be *all the Land on Connecticut River*, could not be meant the *whole River*, becauſe that was not in Mr. Fenwick's Power to convey; the upper Parts of the River being in the prior Maſſachuſetts Grant. He could only mean the Lands appurtenant to Say-brook Juriſdiction, which might be about *Twelve* Miles, an Extent of Twelve Miles on each Side being conſidered in thoſe Days as belonging to a Fort---And this agrees nearly with the Boundary between Hartford and New-Haven; for the latter *took* nothing by this Deed. Nor could the Deed convey much Land to the Eaſtward of Connecticut River, or of the Fort at Say-brook, becauſe Mr. Fenwick expreſly ſays, that he had it not *then in his Power* to convey the Lands between that Fort and Narraganſet River, but that he would do it, *if it ſhould come into his Power*.

It appears then that the Lands wreſted from the Dutch, and the ſmall Parcel of Lands within the *Say-brook Juriſdiction*, purchaſed of

* *The Authorities for theſe Aſſertions are to be found in the Pamphlet, and have not been controverted by any of the Connecticut Writers.*

Mr. *Fenwick*, conſtitute the whole original Right of the Colony of Connecticut at the Time of obtaining their *Charter*---even that Charter under which they now claim the Property, not only of Lord Say and Seal's whole Patent, but of vaſt Extents of Country to the *South-Sea*, then not in the Contemplation or Power of the Crown to grant, a great Part of it being occupied by other States, or included in a Grant even prior to that of the Plymouth Company itſelf.

ARG. 5th. That Connecticut had no other Right under Lord Say and Seal, at the Time of obtaining their *Charter*, than is ſet forth above, is evident from that Lord's own Letter. Mr. Winthrop, when ſoliciting the Charter, had applied to him in Hopes of getting ſome further Right, but it ſeems his Lordſhip did not then know where his own Deed or *Patent* was. He appears either wholly to have forgotten, or to have neglected his American Right. He writes to Mr. Winthrop thus---"Concerning that of Con-"necticut, I am not *able to remember* all the Particulars----Mr. "*Feſſup, when we had a Patent*, was our Clerk, and he, I be-"lieve, can inform you beſt about it; and I have deſired my Lord "[Chamberlain] to wiſh him ſo to do."---

ARG. 6th. The *Connecticut Charter* muſt therefore ſtand on its own Foundation; and the next Enquiry is, what Tract of Country was actually intended to be covered by it, and what are its real Limits? The Anſwer to theſe Queſtions will be beſt gathered from the Petition for the Charter, and the Words of the Charter itſelf.

From the Preamble of it, reciting the *Petition*, it is clear, that the higheſt Wiſh of the Colony was to obtain, and the Intention of the Crown was to grant, the Powers of *Government*, and a *confirmed* Right of Soil, in a Country, the *greateſt Part purchaſed*, and other *Part gained* by *Conqueſt*, *ſubdued* and *improved* at their ſole Expence, which was not within any other Engliſh Government, nor interfering with the *actual* Poſſeſſion of any other Chriſtian State. They confeſs that they were "unwilling to rely on their Right under Lord Say and Seal"---which, as we have ſeen, comprehended only a ſmall Parcel of Lands about Say-brook.

Theſe Words of Lord Say and Seal, "*when we had the Patent*"---and the Circumſtance of his "not being able to remember all the Particulars about it"---ſhew, that now he conſidered the Grant as derelict, or reveſted in the Crown, for Want of Settlement, except the ſmall Improvement and Settlement made at Say-brook, which had been thus ſold to Connecticut----It is alſo clear from the *Petition* of the General Court at Hartford in 1661, *praying* his Majeſty's Letters Patent, that the Colony did not then pretend any further Right under Lord Say and Seal than what they derived from the Say-brook Purchaſe, and Mr. Winthrop was obliged to inform the King, that *he had not been able to obtain* a Deed from Lord Say, &c. as he expected----The Petition ſets forth as follows, viz.

"Whereas, beſides the great Charge expended by their Fathers "about the Purchaſe, building, fortifying, and other Matters of "culturing and improving in the preſent Places of their Abode "among the Heathen, they have laid out a very great Sum for "the purchaſing a *Juriſdiction Right of Mr. George Fenwick*, "which they are given to underſtand was derived from true Royal "Authority, by Letters Patent to certain Lords and Gentlemen--- "a Copy whereof is ready to be preſented, though either by Fire "at a Houſe where it had been ſome Time kept, or ſome other "Accident [the certified Copy from the Records of the united "Colonies] is now loſt, *&c.*"

Whether they mean here the Copy of Lord Say and Seal's Patent, or the Copy of their Deed from Mr. *Fenwick*, which was *burnt* or *loſt*, is not clear, nor is it material. This however is undeniable, that all the Lands which they prayed might be granted to them, are deſcribed as being "the *greateſt* Part *purchaſed*, and other Part *gained* by *Conqueſt*, *ſubdued* and *improved*."---The *Say-brook Purchaſe*, therefore, and a ſmall Diſtrict conquered from the *Pequot* Indians, did incontrovertibly make up all the Country which Mr. Winthrop held forth to the Crown as the Object of the Connecticut Charter; that is to ſay, a Country already *purchaſed*, *poſſeſſed*, *improved*, *ſubdued*, and not interfering with the Rights of any other Colony or State.

Under this Deſcription then (unleſs we would charge him with putting ſuch a Deception on the Crown as would injure his Memory, and vitiate the whole of his Grant) it could never certainly have been in his Imagination to leap over the Dutch Settlements, as now contended, and to take in far remote Countries of Three Thouſand Miles Extent, *then* and *yet unſubdued* by Connecticut; and which, inſtead of being the Object of one Government, are large enough to conſtitute Twenty ſuch Governments, as that which was to be exerciſed under the Charter, and in which there is no Proviſion for erecting ſubordinate Governments. And we can call upon the whole Colony of Connecticut to ſhew, that they ever had the leaſt Right under Lord Say and Seal for more than about Twelve or Fifteen Miles Weſt of Say-brook Fort, or indeed any further Right, at the Time of obtaining their Charter, than I have already mentioned. Some of their late Writers have been hardy enough to aſſert, that *all* Lord Say and Seal's Right was conveyed to them. But by what Inſtrument of Writing was this done, or where has it been buried for more than a Century paſt? The Deed from Mr. *Fenwick* conveys only a ſmall Diſtrict of Lord Say's Patent, as has been repeatedly ſhewn; and to ſay that Connecticut was ever veſted with any other Right under that Patent, I will not call a *falſe* Aſſertion, becauſe that would not be *polite*, but it is ſo notoriouſly ridiculous, that ſome of their own † Writers have ironically offered "TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD "to all Manner of Perſons, who may have any Deed or Deeds, "or any legal Conveyances of Lands, lying more than *Fifteen* "Miles *Weſt* of Connecticut River, from the *Plymouth Company*, "or *from the Lord Say and Seal*, or from *George Fenwick*, Eſq; to "the firſt Settlers on Connecticut River."

It is therefore now made abundantly evident what were the Weſtern Bounds of the Connecticut Claims at the Time of obtaining their Charter, and that all the Lands to which the Hartford Colony was intitled, and which their Charter was intended to cover, lay in a narrow Diſtrict on Connecticut River. This will be further proved by other Arguments, as well as by Conſtruction of the Charter itſelf.

† *See an Advertiſement in a late* Connecticut Courant.

By the Minerva, Captain Callahan, arrived at Boſton, in ſix Weeks from London, we have the following INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE, viz.

LONDON, March 8.

YESTERDAY Lord North preſented to the Houſe of Commons Extracts and Papers, relative to North-America, and that his Majeſty deſired the Houſe would take them into Conſideration; when the Titles being read, Mr. Rice got up, and made a ſenſible but ſhort Speech, and ſaid, there might have been Miſmanagement ſomewhere, but it was Time now to ſee whether America was not to be obedient to this Country; he thought it not proper to ſay any thing at this Time upon the Subject till the Papers were read, and therefore ſhould only move that an humble Addreſs be preſented, to thank his Majeſty for his Meſſage, and aſſure his Majeſty that this Houſe will take the ſaid Papers into Conſideration, and to aſſure him further, that they will pay due Obedience to the Laws of this Country. Lord Clare got up and ſeconded the Motion, and hoped that it would paſs without one diſſenting Voice. Governor Pownal ſpoke next, and hoped that no one would be againſt the Motion, as it was a Thing of the greateſt Conſequence to this Nation. Mr. Burke then got up, and deſired the Clerk to read the ſeveral Speeches from the Throne, and Addreſs from the Houſe, relative to taking the Affairs of America into Conſideration, and likewiſe a Reſolution which was upon the Journals, which the Clerk could not find, and which Mr. Burke ſaid was ſomething extraordinary; he ſhould ſooner ſuppoſe it to have been torn out, than to think the Houſe could have overlooked ſuch a Reſolution; he went thro' all the Affairs of America, and the different Acts of Miniſters; ſaid that when the American Stamp-Act was repealed, all was quiet; but, ſays he, you call them a factious People; may I ſay Bone of my Bone, and Fleſh of my Fleſh; the only way to make them a ſubſervient People is to have wiſe Magiſtrates to govern them, and then they will obey ye: He was anſwered by Lord Germaine, who agreed in ſome Part with Mr. Burke, but ſaid that as to the Stamp-Act be voted for it, and againſt the Repeal of it, and if that had not been repealed, you would not have heard of theſe Diſſentions now. Mr. Dowdeſwell, Colonel Barre, and Mr. William Burke, ſpake in the Debate againſt the Proceedings of Adminiſtration; ſaid that they had ſeveral Papers before them before, and nothing done on the Occaſion. The Sollicitor-General, and Welbore Ellis, anſwered them by ſaying, we ought now to take theſe Papers ſeriouſly into Conſideration, and not to reprove either this Miniſter or that Miniſter, but give all paſt Conduct up, and ſee if this Parliament could not make ſomething of them, whether they had a Right or not to tax them. Lord North only got up to acquaint the Houſe, that if they thought Friday next a proper Day to read the Papers, and Monday following to any Motion Gentlemen might think proper, which he ſaid could not be done well both in one Day, which was agreed to. The Addreſs then was carried, and ordered to be preſented by ſuch Members as are of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy-Council.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Lord Chancellor's on Saturday Night on American Affairs. There were preſent the Earls Gower, Sandwich, Rochford, Dartmouth, Suffolk, and Lord North, with the Attorney and Sollicitor-General.

Letters from the Frontiers of Turkey, brought by the Mail which arrived on Sunday, adviſe, that a Propaſal has been made for a Ceſſation of Arms between the Turks and Ruſſians, and that, neither Party ſeeming averſe to the Meaſure, it was expected ſoon to take Place.

Orders are diſpatched to Ireland to prepare ſix regiments to be ready to embark at a week's notice.

It is now generally underſtood, that another Governor and Deputy-Governor will ſportly be ſent out to Boſton.

We hear the conteſt for Sheriffs on Midſummer day next will be between two Scotchmen, and two North-Americans freſh imported.

March 9. *The Earl of Dartmouth preſented to the Upper-Houſe on Monday a meſſage from his Majeſty, wherein his Majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to recommend to their ſerious conſideration the late diſturbances in America, particularly the unjuſtifiable outrages lately committed at Boſton; to which moſt gracious meſſage, an humble addreſs was immediately moved for, and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by the Lords with white ſtaves.*

March 10. *The remains of oppoſition ſeem to have loſt all principle. The Colonies are in open revolt; but that gives them infinite ſatisfaction. They have long fixed their hungry eyes on the Treaſury to no purpoſe. In the preſent criſis, they think they have ſome chance of partaking the ſweets of office, by oppoſing the good of their country, and the puniſhment of the Boſton mutineers. They imagine they will perplex the Miniſter, and perhaps overſet him in their factious ſtorm; but they will only expoſe themſelves to the diſgrace and deteſtation of every true Patriot; for the Queſtion is reduced to this, Whether the Colonies ſhall give laws to England, or England to the Colonies?*

We hear the moſt vigorous meaſures are reſolved to be taken with the turbulent and refractory colonies. Four regiments of foot are to be ſent to Boſton, and ſix men of war are to block up the harbour.

It is whiſpered that the Boſtonians are to have their Charter taken from them, and that they are to be made a King's government.

March 11. If the ſpirited meaſures at preſent talked of ſhould take place reſpecting the Americans, the next cargoe of a certain commodity may be called *gun-powder tea*, and they muſt take it with a little ſmack of Britiſh ſpirit.

If there is any authenticity in the ſpeeches and motions we read of, the Americans have no reaſon to complain of want of Repreſentation in the Senate, as numbers in both Houſes are more zealous for the intereſts of America than of Great-Britain.

Councils have been held every night for this week paſt among the Miniſtry, and they have generally been aſſiſted in their deliberations by the Crown Lawyers, on American affairs, which ſeems to embarraſs not a little.

March 12. There never was, perhaps, ſince the Revolution, ſo important a criſis in the conſtitution of this country as the preſent ſtate of American affairs, now before an Auguſt Aſſembly; to ſpeak neither in the language of *fear*, or in the ſtyle of *pompoſity*, no leſs than the FATE OF A GREAT EMPIRE trembles on the deciſion; how much, then, does it become our Legiſlators, in this general hour of intricacy, to lay down all their little cabals, perſonal animoſities, and intereſted differences, and unite their wiſeſt and cooleſt obſervations for the general good! To be governed by any other influence at this period, though even for a leſſer good, brands that man (which we hope, for the ſake of the cauſe, does not exiſt) with no leſs an inglorious epithet, than that of being a TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY.

The following is his Majeſty's meſſage, which was preſented to the Houſe of Commons laſt Monday.

"His Majeſty, upon information of the unwarrantable practices which have been lately concerted and carried on in North-America, and particularly of the violent and outrageous proceedings at the town and port of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, with a view to obſtructing the commerce of this kingdom, and upon grounds and pretences immediately ſubverſive of the conſtitution thereof, has thought fit to lay the whole matter before His Two Houſes of Parliament, fully confiding as well in their zeal for the maintenance of His Majeſty's authority, as in their attachment to the common intereſt and welfare of all His dominions, that they will not only enable His Majeſty effectually to take ſuch meaſures, as may be moſt likely to put an immediate ſtop to the preſent diſorders, but will alſo take into their moſt ſerious conſideration, what further regulations and permanent proviſions may be neceſſary to be eſtabliſhed, for better ſecuring the execution of the laws, and the juſt dependance of the colonies upon the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain."

Yeſterday the Speaker took the Chair at half paſt 2 o'clock; very little private buſineſs was done.

At 25 minutes after 3 o'clock, the Clerks began to read the letters to and from America, conſiſting of 109 in number, which took up three hours hearing. The Houſe broke up at half paſt 6 o'clock, and adjourned until Monday next, when the American buſineſs will come on. No debates enſued.

The gallery doors were locked all day, and the keys delivered to the Speaker; no perſons, except the two Secretaries from the Trade and Plantation Office, were admitted in the Gallery.

An expreſs was on Thurſday ſent from the Admiralty Office to Portſmouth, with orders for fitting for ſea immediately ſeveral frigates, which are intended to go with the men of war, already appointed for the American ſtation.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Friday, March 11.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock: L. North came in about a quarter after. The common buſineſs being over, the American papers were begun to be read. It appeared from them that the town of Boſton had ſuch a ſhare in the tranſactions relative to the tea-ſhips, that it advances into real and actual rebellion. That the people of that town and country had actually made and levied war on the legal authority of his Majeſty, derived not from cuſtom, or preſcription only, but from the abſolute and explicit letter of various acts of parliament; that this rebellion had proceeded to ſuch lengths, that it flowed from avowed principles of reſiſtance, ſuperiority and independance; and that it was the opinion of governors, and other writers of thoſe letters and diſpatches, that if affairs in that part of the world were left to their preſent ſituation, all legal government would be ſubverted, and the independancy of the colonies be eſtabliſhed.

A correſpondent obſerves the wiſhes of ſome writers in the news-papers againſt our taking any conciſe meaſures with the Americans, aſks how the parliament can poſſibly decline a conciſe plan of operation, when the colonies have left them no alternative? The inhabitants of Boſton have not waited for the reſolution of the mother-country. Before the determination of the mother-conntry was entered upon, they proceeded to hoſtilities; they ſtruck the firſt blow, ſhut our ſhips out of our own harbours, maltreated our ſubjects, and deſtroyed our property. If we can ſit tamely down under injuries like theſe; if we can put up with a ſtroke, nay a downright threſhing from our own ſubjects, and if we can take from them what the greateſt power in Europe would tremble to offer us, there is an inſtant end of England; and out of reſpect to what the Britiſh name formerly has been, the ſeat of government ſhould be immediately removed to Maſſachuſetts-Bay, ſince the people of that province are the only people on earth, who could trample on our once boaſted ſpirit with impunity.

March 14. All forcible as well as pacific meaſures will be nugatory and ineffectual with the Boſton rebels, unleſs their *Charter is vacated*. It is the ſpring and ſource of all their inſolent and unjuſtifiable acts. The council, being choſen by the people yearly, muſt vote according to their pleaſure, ſo that, in fact, they are not *Councillors* of the King, but the *Tools* of the Faction. The People of the Maſſachuſetts Province are alſo over repreſented; the number ought to be reduced to a fourth part of the preſent. Boſton, inſtead of ſending four members, ſhould ſend but *two* at moſt, *one* would do better. Without this previous neceſſary ſtep, every other attempt to bring them to reaſon will be inflammatory, whether the method be gentle or vigorous, it will only be pruning and watering the tree of ſedition, inſtead of ſtriking at its root.

March 15. Yeſterday Lord North made the following motion in the Houſe of Commons, "That leave be given to bring in a bill, for the immediate removal of the Officers concerned in the collection and management of his Majeſty's duties and cuſtoms from the Town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in North-America, and to diſcontinue the landing and diſcharging, lading and ſhipping of goods, wares and merchandize, at the ſaid Town of Boſton, or within the harbour thereof."

Lord North ſupported the motion in a ſpeech of near an hour. He was ſupported by Mr. R. Fuller, Mr. Cavendiſh, Capt. Phipps, Mr. C. Fox, Col. Barre, Governor Pownal, and Mr. Calvert.

The motion was ſtrongly oppoſed by Colonel Jennings, Mr. Dempſter, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Bying, Mr. Dowdeſwell, and Lord Cavendiſh.

On Friday next the whole Houſe will reſolve itſelf into a committee for a further conſideration of American affairs.

From the WHITEHALL EVENING-POST, of March 15.

Subſtance of the American papers read before the Houſe of Commons on Friday laſt, with remarks.

THESE papers conſiſt of copies and extracts of letters from the Commander of the forces and from the ſeveral Governors in America; of threats and prophetic warnings to the Gentlemen to whom the Tea was conſigned; narratives of tranſactions; of copies of letters from the ſeveral Conſignees at Boſton to a Ring-leader of the faction in that town; of votes of the town of Boſton, previous to the arrival of the Tea; of a petition of the Conſignees to the Council of Maſſachuſetts, praying, "that they and their property might be taken under their protection," with the abſolute denial of the Council (obſerve, of his *Majeſty's* Council) to afford the leaſt ſupport or aſſiſtance, or even a promiſe of it; of notes from the India Houſe; of letters from the Admiral, commanding in Boſton harbour, and from Lieut. Col. Leſlie, of the 64th regiment, in barracks at Caſtle-William; of a Proclamation of the Governor againſt the factious meetings of the Inhabitants, which they treated with ineffable contempt; of copies of TREASONABLE papers printed in America; of a copy of the tranſactions of the Maſſachuſetts Council, condemning the deſtruction of the Tea, and adviſing legal proſecutions againſt the perpetrators, which they well knew no perſon would dare to carry on, and expreſſing their own abhorrence of the unjuſtifiable deed, although they would not take any previous ſtep to prevent it, even when petitioned for that very purpoſe. So far relative to the Maſſachuſetts.

The papers written and printed from the other Colonies are exact of the ſame nature. They are the regular official information of the different Governors, tranſmitted to the American Secretary of State, with copies of all the inflammatory fugitive papers, hand-bills, alarms, reſolves of town meetings, and minutes of Council: In ſhort, the whole budget of abuſe that has been vented againſt Parliament and the Miniſtry, from New-England to the Carolinas, was read to themſelves on Saturday laſt.

As there was no outrage committed but at Boſton, it would be ſuperfluous to narrate all the incendiary ſcribbling and printing in the different Colonies; it may ſuffice juſt to obſerve, that all the printed bills read were fully larded with the phraſes of "deſperate plans of deſpotiſm," "miniſterial deſigns to ruin their liberties," "ſlavery," "galling fetters," "forging infernal chains," "popery," "deſpotic rule," &c.

The Maſſachuſetts Council appeared in a very Jeſuitical point of view: They would not give the leaſt aſſiſtance or protection to the Conſignees, or to the Eaſt-India Company's property: They would not even take into conſideration the landing and ſecuring the Teas. By their replies it would ſeem that they rather REJOICED in the oppoſition formed by the faction; and if they did not openly range themſelves on its ſide, at leaſt by their neutrality, and the purport of their anſwer, it was ſufficiently evident, that they did not even wiſh to interpoſe as Mediators. The Conſignees prayed "to reſign themſelves, and the property entruſted to their care, to the Council, not only as their Guardians and Protectors, but alſo thoſe of the people at large." But theſe worthy Gentlemen thought proper to have nothing to do with them; and rather hinted that the Tea ſcheme was calculated to diſturb the peace of the town and province.

The letters from the different Governors contain a minute and regular detail of the ſtate of their different provinces, but particularly of the capitals of each, from the firſt intelligence of the Teas being ſhipped at home to its arrival in America, and return back or deſtruction.

Above all the reſt of the advices, Governor Hutchinſon's letters are moſt preciſe, exact and circumſtantial. He endeavoured both to ſooth and intimidate the faction. It was he himſelf who adviſed the Conſignees to apply to Council for their perſonal ſafety, and ſecurity of their property; for his two eldeſt ſons were two of the Conſignees. He alſo, during the heighth of their turbulent, unlawful and ſeditious aſſemblings, before the deſtruction of the Tea, ſent the Sheriff to the Town-meeting at Boſton, commanding them to break up and depart. When the Sheriff, Mr. Greenleaf, arrived in the Hall, and intimated, "that he had a paper to read from the Governor," the faction put it to vote, "whether he ſhould be permitted to read it or not?" After ſome debate, permiſſion was granted, and the Sheriff accordingly pronounced the Governor's orders for them to diſperſe. The inſtant he had finiſhed, the faction ſaluted him with an univerſal hiſs, which continued, and accompanied him out of doors. The Proclamation was afterwards publiſhed in the Gazette, from whence it was copied into the other papers, and criticiſed and commented upon with every mark of contempt and indignity. Before the arrival of the Tea, the Governor, who is very inſinuating, appeared to have taken every meaſure that reaſon could ſuggeſt, both for the ſafety of the India property and the ſafety of the Conſignees. The principal Leader of the faction was applied to; he commanded the Governor's company of Cadets, but it was not to be expected that the Leader of the faction would muſter the Cadets to oppoſe his own party and his own plots. The applications, of courſe, had no effect. Perhaps acquieſcence was not expected, though it might be deemed proper, in point of duty, to make the requeſt, or rather to iſſue the order.

By Governor Hutchinſon's letters, the people of the town, or the faction, obliged Mr. Rotch, the owner of Capt. Hall's veſſel, to demand a clearance outwards from the Cuſtom-houſe, in order that the Tea might be carried back. Mr. Rotch reſiſted a long time, but his perſon being threatened, nay his life, made him comply. The Cuſtom-houſe refuſed to grant him an illegal clearance. The Governor was then applied to for a paſs, without which the veſſel would have been ſtopped at Caſtle-William; but this was alſo refuſed to Mr. Rotch, becauſe it was totally inconſiſtent with the duty of a Governor to grant a paſs to a veſſel, that had not been regularly cleared at the Cuſtom-houſe. This negotiation, or inſurrection, or rebellion, came to a criſis about the middle of December. The faction, ſitting in Town-meeting, heard the account of the refuſals abovementioned from Mr. Rotch. It appears they expected ſuch anſwers, and were prepared for the event; for immediately after Mr. Rotch's account, ſignals were given both from within and without the Meeting. A number of men, diſguiſed, boarded the veſſels containing the Tea, and, as it is ſaid, threw the whole into the ſea, though ſome unbelievers may think not

a little of it might be purloined, and that MADAM THETIS had not ſo ſtrong a diſh of Tea that evening as ſome people may imagine.

This is a recollected ſummary of what was heard with regard to the facts as they happened in regular progreſſion. The opinions of the writers, as far as may be judged from what is expreſſed in their letters, now come to be mentioned.

Upon the face of the whole tranſaction, in every colony where the Tea arrived, it is evident that the Governors acted with the utmoſt prudence and circumſpection. It happened that the ſhip bound for Boſton was the firſt that reached her deſtined port: Every civil precaution ſeems to have been tried, to preſerve the peace of the town; his Majeſty's Council, the Cadets and the Militia, were all applied to, without effect; the Sheriff read a proclamation to the factious, commanding them to diſſolve their aſſembly, and this proclamation was immediately afterwards inſerted in the Gazette: Both the Sheriff and the proclamation were treated with inſult. The people of Boſton ſeem, on this occaſion, to have been fairly tried; the Governor ſeems to have taken, from the beginning, a determination not to call either on the naval or military force, then in the Bay and at Caſtle-Iſland. The loyal and peaceable people of that town were altogether left to the exerciſe of their own judgment, and they have given all the world a notable proof of it, by wantonly deſtroying a valuable property, when all they had to do was, to keep firm in their reſolution not to buy or drink any of it; they will, however, pay for their outrageous paſtime; they muſt make good the loſs; and they will feel the indemnification the more bitter, as they muſt pay for a commodity which they declare they did not taſte, and which they pretend to abhor.

The other Governors, after the accompliſhment of the Boſton exploit, wiſely agreed to let the Tea be carried back, as what had already happened was ſufficient to arouſe the Engliſh nation and Parliament; and by this prudent conduct, they put it out of the power of the people under their government to act in the ſame fooliſh and frantic manner as the people of Boſton.

As to Governor Hutchinſon, if it had not been for his reſolution not to irritate the people by calling in the aſſiſtance of the Navy, the Tea would have been ſaved; but as the Boſtonians always made great complaints of the interpoſition of the Navy and Army, and not only declared, but ſwore, they had always begun every diſturbance, every rational man will be glad to find that their Governor gave them no ſuch plea on this occaſion: They were left to their own will and pleaſure, and behaved ten times worſe than ever.

It appears, by all the letters from America, that nothing can be done there by Officers, Civil, Military or Naval, to effectuate the re-eſtabliſhment of peace in that country; they can make no movement, even the moſt trifling, but what is exclaimed againſt by the licentious Boſtonians, as an infringement of their liberties. They have therefore remained, for theſe three laſt years, in total inactivity, ſubmitting to the inſults of faction with the moſt patient endurance, in hopes that Parliament, by an alteration and regulation of abſurd Charters, will at laſt relieve them, and all the reſt of his Majeſty's good ſubjects in the Colonies.

Governor Hutchinſon's ſettled opinion is, "That no efforts in the Colonies by any body of men, Civil or Military, can remove the evils that now reign amongſt them. It is Parliament, and Parliament only, which can reſtore that turbulent country to peace and order out of confuſion." And it is ſaid that his letters, for theſe ſix years paſt, have uniformly inculcated and held forth the ſame doctrine.

SAVANNAH, *in* GEORGIA.

April 20. Laſt Thurſday forenoon his Excellency the Governor, with the Members of his Majeſty's Honourable Council, met at the Court-Houſe, where a great number of people alſo aſſembled. Emiſtee Segoe, the headman of the Little Talaſſees, Capt. Alieck, St. Jago, and ſome other Creek Indians, being preſent, his Excellency acquainted them, that the Big Elk was killed by ſome white men in the Cherokee country about a month ago, and that the Mad Turkey was murdered about three weeks ago in Auguſta, by a white man who lived in and came from South-Carolina, whither he made his eſcape; that he offered a reward of 100l. ſterling to any body that would apprehend and bring the murderer to Savannah, as he wiſhed to have got him before they came down, that they might have been preſent and ſeen him hanged; that he wrote to the Governor of South-Carolina, who ſaid he had offered a further reward of 200l. Carolina Money; and that if it was poſſible to take him, he hoped he might ſtill be brought to ſuffer. After taking notice of the ſeveral treaties made and ſubſiſting between the white people and the red, he ſaid he was ſorry that ſo few of them had come down, and that the Lower Creeks would not venture, after he had told them they might depend upon being as ſafe here as in their own towns; however he was well aſſured that they would give attention to what he had to ſay, and faithfully report it in the upper and lower towns. He then told them that the Great King would ſend us as many ſoldiers as we ſhould have occaſion for, but we did not want to quarrel with our friends; that the conſequences of a war were very bad and diſtreſsful, and we wiſhed to avoid them, and to live in peace and quietneſs, to raiſe our ſtocks, and plant our ground, and carry on our trade. He next aſked them what they were to get by a war; he ſaid the trade with them would be ſtopt from all parts, the people all round them now belonged to the Great King George, and would take part with us; and what could they do; could they make guns, gunpowder, bullets, glaſſes, paint and cloathing, &c. that their making war with us in Georgia was the ſame as making war with the Great King, who had ſoldiers every where to fight for his ſubjects. His Excellency enumerated the murders committed by their people, and inſiſted that the murderers ſhould be put to death, that thereby the chain of friendſhip might be made ſtrait and bright, and that the path might be white and clean again, and that the blood which had been ſpilt might be waſhed away, and that we might ſettle our lands in peace and quietneſs, and continue to ſupply them with goods as uſual. He alſo told them that what had happened muſt make the Great King very angry when he hears of it, and is what he would not ſuffer them to do, nor could he (the Governor) ſuffer it to be done; and as they were wiſe men he was ſure they muſt ſee the neceſſity there was for giving ſatisfaction, as the only thing that could preſerve peace between us, and prevent their people from committing more murders. He concluded with telling them that many murders had been committed by their people, which had been paſſed over without ſatisfaction, as we did not want to quarrel with them; that they knew that ſoon after the great congreſs at Auguſta in November 1763, when all their former offences were forgiven by the Great King, 11 perſons were killed at the Long Cane ſettlement in South-Carolina, and in the year 1770 two more were killed at the Okonee river, and ſeveral others at different times, and all paſſed over, but theſe things could not be ſuffered any longer, and now he expected ſatisfaction for the late murders, which would be accepted of, for all that had been committed ſince the great congreſs in 1763; that as their people had made the path bloody it muſt be ſtopt, and no goods could be carried to their nation till ſatisfaction was given, nobody would venture to go amongſt them, nor would he allow them to do it if they would venture, and it would be the ſame in all the other provinces, and the Great King would not ſuffer his people to ſupply them with goods, unleſs they puniſhed thoſe who had murdered ſo many of his ſubjects.

Emiſtee Segoe told the Governor he ſhould make his talk known in the different towns, that he might expect an anſwer in three moons, but whether it would be good or bad he could not tell. He complained much of the trading in the woods with Indians, and purchaſing horſes in the nation, laid the blame of the murders committed wholly upon the Cowetas, and ſaid the trade carried on with the White Boy at the Coweta town, on the Oakmulgee river, had been the principal cauſe of the late diſturbance.

His Excellency having informed him that he knew what he complained of to be well founded, and that he had done all that lay in his power to prevent the irregularities of the white people, and that he would continue to do ſo when the preſent differences were accommodated, &c. produced the white flag and white wings, alſo ſome white earth, beads and tobacco, which the Upper Creeks had ſent down to him as emblems of peace, and told the Indians he accepted of them as ſuch, that he deſired to remain in peace and friendſhip with all the red people, and that he ſhould return them tokens of the ſame kind; after which he lighted a pipe and ſmoked, then gave it to the Chief Indian, who alſo ſmoked and handed it round.

It appears from his Excellency the Governor's talk to the Indians laſt Thurſday, that, without any cauſe or provocation whatever, the Creek Indians have killed 15 white people and two Negroes, and wounded ſeveral more, ſince the 24th of December laſt.

Beſides ſatisfaction for the above murders, his Excellency has demanded from the Indians, all the Negroes now in their country, and the horſes ſtolen ſince the commencement of the late depredations.

NEW-YORK, MAY 9.

A Letter from Boſton ſays, Admiral Greaves was hourly expected there in the Preſton, of 64 Guns, with three other Ships of the Line, and ſix Frigates.

The Day Capt. Deane arrived here from London a Report prevailed, that the Hon. Board of Commiſſioners, now at Boſton, were to be removed to this Place; the Cuſtom-Houſe at Boſton carried to Salem, in the ſame Province, and that 8 Regiments, and a conſiderable Fleet were ſoon to make their Appearance in the Maſſachuſetts Government. For the Authenticity of the above Report, we muſt beg the Patience of our Readers, as a few Weeks will let us know more of the Matter.

The Ship King George, Capt. Inglis, belonging to Philadelphia, from Jamaica for London, was ſpoke with the 24th ult. in Lat. 33, 65, Lon. 70, all well on board, out 28 Days.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 11.

On the 29th of April laſt his Honour the Governor was pleaſed to appoint BENJAMIN CHEW, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court, and one of the Juſtices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for this Province, in the Room of WILLIAM ALLEN, Eſq; who reſigned. At the ſame Time his Honour alſo appointed JOHN LAWRENCE, Eſq; ſecond Juſtice, THOMAS WILLING, Eſq; third Juſtice, and JOHN MORTON, Eſq; fourth Juſtice of the ſaid Courts.

Captain Dean, from Liverpool, on the 13th of March, in Lat. 44: 52, ſpoke a Brig, from London for Virginia; on the 1ſt of April, in Lat. 44, ſpoke a Ship, from Cape-Fear for London, 18 Days out; 6th, in Lat. 40: 30, ſpoke the Schooner John, Captain Johnſon, from Cape Ann for Bilboa, out 14 Days; and on the 29th, in Lat. 38, he ſpoke the Brig Patty, Captain Rawlins, from this Port for Dominica, out 4 Days, all well.

With Captain Dean came Paſſenger Mr. JOHN WARDER, Merchant, of this City.

Capt. Davis, from Corunna, on the 13th ult. in Lat. 27: 44, Long. 56: 30, ſpoke the Schooner Sally, from Boſton for Barbados, 20 Days out; 24th, in Lat. 31, ſpoke a Ship, Capt. Driſdale, from Genoa for Baltimore; and on the 27th, in Lat. 32: 50, he ſpoke the Schooner Swallow, Capt. Fitch, from New-London for Hiſpaniola.

Captain Williams, from Barbados, on the 19th of laſt Month, in Lat. 27: 30, Long. 66, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Blake, from Coracoa for New-York, 17 Days out, all well.

A Ship, from this Port for Liſbon, was ſpoke with on the 23d ult. in Long. 58: 49, by Captain Wallace, arrived at New-York.

Captain Perriam, arrived at New-York from Jamaica, on the 28th of laſt Month, ſpoke with Captain Thompſon, from this Port for New-Providence, three Days out.

The Ship Nancy, Captain Robinſon, from Baltimore for the Streights, was ſpoke with on the 5th of April, in Lat. 41: 18, by Captain Dean, arrived at New-York from London.

The Ship Severn, Captain Hathorn, from Briſtol for this Port, is aſhore in our Bay, full of Water, and it is thought will be loſt.

Wedneſday laſt we had a ſmart Snow Storm, and the Weather uncommonly cold for the Seaſon, which, it is feared, will prove very detrimental to the Fruit, &c.

At a Meeting of the Contributors, to the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday laſt, the following Gentlemen were elected, viz. *Jacob Shoemaker, Samuel Fiſher, Stephen Collins, James Logan, William Craig, William Coats*, junior, *Samuel Rhoads*, junior, *William Wiſhart, Charles Weſt, Joſeph Pemberton*, Merchant, *Joſeph Marriott, Iſaac Parriſh*, MANAGERS. *Joſhua Howell*, Eſq; TREASURER.

*** The annual State of the Accounts for the Year paſt will be inſerted next Week.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following* GOODS *in* Philadelphia.

Flour 18s. 6d, Wheat 7s. 9d. Indian Corn 2s. 8d. Ship Bread 15s. Middling Ditto 32s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 10l. Hogſhead Ditto 6l. Barrel Ditto 3l. 5s. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Iriſh Beef 3l. 5s. Country Ditto 2l. 15s. Pork 4l. 5s. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 1d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 50l. to 75l. Muſcovado Sugar 50s. to 60s. Melaſſes 22d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 12d. Pitch 16s. Tar 13s. Turpentine 18s. Rice 17s. Liſbon Salt 15d. Bohea Tea 5s. 6d. Hemp 5d. Cotton 16d. Bar Iron 26l. Pig Ditto 8l. 10s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Hayfield, J. Clark, from Falmouth. Ship Lydia, T. Dean, Liverpool. Ship Charming Nancy, C. Biddle, and Snow St. Charles, A. Ruſſell, Hiſpaniola. Snow Jane, T. Whitlock, and Ship George, S. Martin, Barcelona. Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Jamaica. Sloop Succeſs, J. Williams, Barbados. Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Corunna, Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, and Ship Saunders, R. Chilcot, Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, and Sloop Sally, T. Albertſon, New-York. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Schooner Betſey, T. Townſend, and Schooner Hibernia, J. Martin, Maryland. Sloop Betſey, W. Townſend, Virginia.

OUTWARDS. *Ship Sally, S. Covell, Ship Betſey, J. Ruſſell, Ship Hayfield, J. Clark, and Ship Sally, G. Gilbert, Liſbon. Schooner Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax. Schooner Antigua Packet, S. Dunſcombe, Antigua. Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, R. Iſland. Ship Sally, S. Hood, Briſtol. Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London. Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, Cadiz. Sloop Montreal, G. May, Quebec. Ship Minerva, A. Hill, Maryland. Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Jamaica. Ship Charming Nancy, C. Biddle, Scanderoon.*

CLEARED. *Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, for S. Carolina. Ship Delaware, A. Cain, and Ship Richard Penn, I. All, Liſbon. Brig Bachelor, W. Hindſon, Madeira. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stanſbury, Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, and Schooner Britannia, J. Martin, Jamaica. Ship Lyon, J. Wilſon, Corunna. Schooner Lively, J. Walſh, Halifax. Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, Alicant. Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, and Ship Joſeph, J. Crew, Newfoundland. Sloop Cedar, M. Murphy, Virginia. Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Cadiz. Brig Lowther, M. Power, Barbados. Ship Iſabella, B. Fleming, Dublin.*

THIS AFTERNOON,

To begin preciſely at ONE o'CLOCK, weather permitting,

At JAMES LOUGHEAD's Vendue-ſtore,

the upper end of Second-ſtreet,

THE SALE of about 500l. ſterling's worth of Manchester GOODS, juſt come to hand, per the ſhip Lydia, Capt. Dean, from Liverpool, conſiſting of the following, viz. Checks, of almoſt every width and quality; ſtriped tickens, ſtriped hollands, check handkerchiefs, fuſtians, jeans, jeanets, velverets, drawboys, corded and plain dimities, ſuperfine Dutch cord, Tully gartering, beſt London quality and ſhoe bindings, white tapes, thread laces, of different lengths, coloured threads, of almoſt every colour and quality, in particular ſome ſuperfine, nankeen coloured, &c. together with a variety of other goods, too tedious to enumerate. *I W.*

RED PORT WINE, of the beſt Quality,

And a few PIPES of

EXCELLENT TENERIFFE,

To be SOLD reaſonable, by

GEORGE MEADE, AND Co. 2m.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,

At his Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A neat Aſſortment of printed

MUSICK,

COMPOSED by the moſt eminent Maſters, adapted for almoſt every Inſtrument now in Uſe; among which is a great Variety of *Overtures, Concerto's, Quartetti's, Trio's, Duetts, Solo's, Leſſons, Voluntaries, Hymns, Songs, Tutors*, or Books of Inſtruction for Beginners, &c. Alſo a Variety of very elegant SPINNETS, FORTE PIANO's, GUITTARS, VIOLINS with or without Caſes, GERMAN FLUTES, HAUTBOYS, CLARINETS, common FLUTES and FIFES; a neat ORGAN, with a very elegant Mahogany caſe, fit either for a Gentleman's Chamber, or a ſmall Church. Alſo a freſh Stock of Violin Strings, of the beſt Sort, Guittar, Harpſicord and Spinnet Wire, &c. &c. beſides many Articles in the muſical Way, too tedious to mention.

The ſaid *Hillegas* has alſo to lett out for a ſhort Leaſe, the Eaſt End of his Wharff, near the Public Landing in the Northern Liberties; it is well ſituated either for a Stave-Yard or Board-Yard, &c.

WILLIAM HALL,

HAS juſt imported from London, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

WILLIAM D. SMITH,

CHYMIST and DRUGGIST, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

HAS juſt imported in the Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, a large and freſh Aſſortment of DRUGS, Patent MEDICINES, Surgeons Inſtruments; beſt Sallad Oil, Sago, Barley, &c.

Said SMITH has a neat ſmall STILL, fit for the Weſt-Indies, to diſpoſe of reaſonable. †

CHOICE SHAD,

In Barrels and Half Barrels, cured in the beſt Manner for Family Uſe, and excellent HERRINGS,

TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM MILNOR, in Water-ſtreet, two Doors above the Old Ferry-houſe, Philadelphia. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of JOSEPH RICHARDSON, late of the County of Philadelphia, That the Auditors appointed by Court intend to meet at the Houſe of ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, in the Townſhip of Norriton, in the County aforeſaid, on Thurſday, the 26th Day of this Inſtant, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and on the following Day at the ſame Hour: Thoſe therefore who live in that Neighbourhood, and who have any Demand againſt the ſaid Richardſon, are deſired to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers, that the Accounts may then be proved before them, according to Law; and ſuch of the Creditors, who live in or near Philadelphia, or who cannot attend at the Time and Place aforeſaid, are informed, That the Auditors intend for their Conveniency, to meet at the Houſe of BENJAMIN DAVIDS, in Philadelphia, on Thurſday and Friday, the 2d and 3d Days of June next, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning on each Day, in order to receive their Accounts and Vouchers, in the Manner aforeſaid; the Auditors intending to make their Report to the Court as ſoon as poſſible, that a Dividend may be made among the Creditors; ſuch therefore as do not attend, will blame none but themſelves, if they ſhould be excluded. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Richardſon, are deſired to come and pay the ſame forthwith, to prevent Coſts. ROWLAND EVANS, THOMAS LIVEZEY, MICHAEL HILLEGAS.

CAME to the Widow JENKINS's, at the Sign of the Coneſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the firſt of this inſtant May, a ſmall ſtone HORSE, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, dark cheſtnut ſorrel, bald face, &c. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. *N. B.* The Widow *Jenkins* ſold ſaid horſe, about two weeks before the above date. †

Briſtol Borough, April 13, 1774.

THE Burgeſſes and Common Council of the ſaid Borough have thought fit to order, that, for the future, the following Rates ſhall be paid for the Stalls and Stands hereafter to be erected in the Fairs held in the ſaid Borough, viz. for every Stall 7ſ6, and for every Stand (except ſuch as are taken for Earthen Ware and Wooden Ware, which are to be lett as uſual) 3ſ9. All Perſons, who may attend the ſaid Fairs, to diſpoſe of their Goods for the future, are hereby deſired to take Notice of the ſame. *Signed by Order of the Council,*

JOSEPH HALL, *T. Clerk.*

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY *from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſecond of May inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named* THOMAS DOYLE, *about* 45 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 6 *or* 7 *inches high, has a down look, ſpeaks very broad, ſays he was born in Dublin, but came laſt July with Captain Curtis from Waterford; he is a tanner and ſkinner by trade; had on and took with him, when he went away, an old caſtor hat, a blue ſurtout coat, blue lappelled pea jacket, the ſleeves lined with flannel, and a ſtriped cotton and worſted lappelled under ditto, two ozenbrigs, ſhirts, blue worſted pluſh breeches, ozenbrigs trowſers, very much marked with the tan, ribbed worſted ſtockings, new ſhoes, and old braſs buckles; he is much given to ſtrong drink, and quarrelſome when in liquor. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, if taken out of the city, and* TEN SHILLINGS, *if taken in the city, paid by*

ALEXANDER CARLYLE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. †

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, living in Plumſted townſhip, Cheſter county, on the* 8*th of this inſtant May, an Iriſh ſervant man, named* JAMES MILLER, *as he called himſelf, but it is thought that is not his proper name; he is about* 26 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 10 *inches high, of a dark complexion, black hair, tied behind; had on and took with him, when he went away, a brown coat, with blue lining, tore under both pockets, a brown ſurtout, tore at the ſleeve, a ſwanſkin jacket, with blue ſpots, two pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, and two ſhirts of the ſame, all new, a fine half worn hat, without ſtrings, one pair of deep blue ſtockings, two pair of pale blue ditto, two pair of pumps almoſt new, and a pair of half-worn ſhoes, with yellow buckles. He likewiſe took a grey MARE,* 4 *years old, about* 14 *or* 15 *hands high, her mane trimmed in a bow, trots altogether, no ſhoes, a half-worn ſaddle, and green houſings, new ſtirrup ſtraps, of different ſorts. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and mare, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for the man, and Two Pounds for the mare, with reaſonable charges, paid by* PHILIP HINKEL. ¶

NOW in the Goal of the County of Philadelphia, the three following Servants, viz. *William Richardſon*, belonging to John Rain, in Salem County, Weſt New-Jerſey, near Hancock's Bridge. *John Rock*, belonging to Owen Hugh, in Berks County, near Bird's Furnace. *Cornelius Layrey*, belonging to James Thomas, Cheſter County, near the White Horſe, in the Great Valley. Their Maſters are deſired to fetch them away, and pay the Charges. PETER ROBESON, Goaler.

N. B. Two other SERVANTS to be ſold. Enquire of PETER ROBESON, Goaler. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on the 6th of this inſtant May, a BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round, has a black mane and tail, a mealy noſe, appears to be about 7 years old, trots out of hand; foaled the ſame night ſhe came. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ANNA GREER. ¶

To JOSEPH BORDEN, *Esq*; STAGE-MASTER.

SIR,

AFTER doubling, ſhifting, working, and trying *at any rate* to divert the attention of the public from the *main object* of our diſpute, you have at length, ſtaggering under the weight of evidence adduced againſt you, *attempted* to convince the world you are *ſtill* a man of "*literary abilities*," of the "*ſtricteſt veracity*," of the moſt "*unſullied honour*," of a "*calm philoſophic temper*," and "*perfectly innocent* at leaſt as to the point in queſtion."

Your *profeſſions*, indeed, are *large*, and your *aſſertions* are *bold* and *poſitive*, but whether they will "bend the inflexible bars of truth," and invalidate well eſtabliſhed facts, is the preſent ſubject of inquiry.

The proofs you called upon me for, have been *candidly* laid before the public. It fully appears that my letter to Mr. Imlay was *delivered at your houſe*, to be conveyed to him *by your ſtage*----that he received a *copy* of it inſtead of the *original*, which was diſcovered *in your poſſeſſion broke open*, and which you *detained* ſeveral days, though civilly requeſted to tranſmit it to me, but inſtead of doing this, you ſent it, after the receipt of my letter, to Mr. Imlay, and not *even to him* by the firſt opportunity that offered.

Theſe facts being *aſcertained* at your own ſpecial inſtance, you were then called upon to ſatisfy the public and parties intereſted, *in what way* you became poſſeſſed of my letter to Mr. Imlay of the 5th of January *broke open*. Have you done this by your laſt publication? No. By *unfairly miſ-ſtating* a part of my fourth query, not "*how came Mr. Imlay's letter broke open*," as you have *falſely* quoted it, but "*how came you by it broke open*," you alledge that "it doth not reſt with you to prove a negative." I am not ſo unreaſonable as to require impoſſible things of you. What I aſk is in your power to comply with. Certainly you can tell *when* the letter was delivered to you, and *by whom*; and until you do this the guilt of breaking it open muſt reſt upon you. Your *barely aſſerting*, in pompous, *high ſounding* terms, "upon my honour, I am not guilty of ſo diſhonourable an action"---cannot in the leaſt exculpate you in the opinion of judicious men. They require *ſenſe* not *ſound*, *proof* not unſupported *aſſertion*.

Let us determine this diſpute by the *equitable* and *golden* rule, "whatſoever ye would that men ſhould do to you, do ye even ſo to them." Suppoſe now you are the *miller*, and I am the Lilliput *ſtage-maſter*. Take it for granted you delivered a letter to my care to be forwarded by my ſtage, but inſtead of *executing* the *truſt repoſed in* me, it afterwards turns out, *a copy* of that letter, and not the *original*, was ſent, which remained ſome time *in my hands broke open*---would you not very naturally aſk me the queſtion---pray Mr. ſtage-maſter did you forward my letter, and if you did, how came you by it afterwards *broke open?* but inſtead of ſatisfying you *when* and by *whom* it was left with me *broke open*.---"I ſhould "ſay this is a very unprofitable diſpute good Mr. Miller.---You "are a *young man of impetuous temper*---I give *my word of honour* I "had no hand in ſo diſhonourable an action, and expreſs my ab- "horrence of it. If my friends are ſatisfied with my conduct in "this matter, I am not anxious as to your opinion of me--- I am "*conſcious of my innocence*, and am therefore as cool as a cucumber, "and undiſturbed as a Philoſopher, and abundance more to the "ſame purpoſe."---Do you think ſuch a defence would convince you I was not the perſon who broke it open?---Would you not reply---Sir, you are intereſted in ſupporting a good reputation, and when charged with a crime of ſo black a dye, as that of opening private letters, you muſt not think of eſcaping with impunity upon *bare aſſertions*,---railing at your accuſer,---and high ſounding declarations of *honour*, *innocence* and *ſincerity*. A Peer *of the realm* would not eſcape upon ſuch a flimſy defence. And ſhall you, an *obſcure*, *paltry* ſtage-maſter, preſume to be *let off* upon a frivolous excuſe, which would not be received from your ſuperiors? It therefore undoubtedly reſts with you to name the perſon who delivered you the letter *broke open*, that I might know of him *how he came by it in that ſtate*, and be thereby enabled to diſcover the perpetrator of the fact.

You complain "of my expoſing your letters to public view, "and blame me for publiſhing a man's private correſpondence "without his conſent." Such a conduct upon ſome occaſions I ſhould look upon with deteſtation; but upon the preſent, you are certainly by no means juſtifiable in caſting the leaſt reflection. They were not *friendly* or *confidential* letters;---they were witten upon the preſent ſubject, *after my firſt advertiſement was publiſhed*. Beſides, they were printed at *your own requeſt*. You well knew I had *no other method* to prove you were poſſeſſed of Mr. Imlay's letter *broke open*. If therefore you diſapproved of the publication of them, why did you ſo earneſtly call upon me to make known a fact, which could be diſcloſed *in no other way*. Pray do not be ſo *pettiſh* and *inconſiſtent!*---If you are fond of ſeeing your own performances, and it ſhould ſo happen that they exhibit your *head* or your *heart* in *ugly* colours, whoſe fault is that? I cautioned you, before I publiſhed them, to beware of the conſequences.

Your hint to me not to *truſt* you again with the care of my letters I thankfully receive. The ſcripture bids us pray for and love our enemies, but it no where bids us *truſt* them, nay it ſtrictly cautions us againſt it---"When he ſpeaketh fair (ſays the text) "*believe him not*, for there are *ſeven abominations* in his heart."

You have been pleaſed to ſay that I have brought the full force of my charge againſt you. "*Upon my word*," "*upon my honour*," *Sir, you are miſtaken*.---I could have proved that you read the letter in queſtion to ſeveral of your neighbours, that you have been catched *tripping* much in the ſame way, &c. &c. &c. had not pity excited me to ſpare an old man. And here I cannot help returning my hearty thanks for the good advice you gave in the concluſion of your publication. The great buſineſs of man is the regulation of the ſpirit, and the poſſeſſion of ſuch a frame and temper of mind as will lead him peaceably through this world. When therefore the *venerable ſage* is ſo *condeſcending* as to furniſh a young man with leſſons on the government of his paſſions, it would argue want of gratitude, if he did not make the proper acknowledgments. Permit me, therefore, *moſt reverend and approved good maſter*, to expreſs the high ſenſe I entertain of your *unparalleled goodneſs* and *amazing condeſcenſion*. Such *wiſe inſtructions*, from *ſo ſweet a tongue*, muſt ſink deep into my mind, and make laſting impreſſions. I ſanguinely hope this may be the caſe; and that into whatever irregularity and diſorder the "*impetuoſity*" of youth might have hurried me---in the *down-hill of life*, my conduct may be *ſmooth* and *methodical*, and *when my ſtrength faileth me*, I ſhall be found in the paths of *virtue* and *honour*.

NATHANIEL LEWIS.

"*Let the ſtricken deer go weep!*"

Philadelphia, May 3, 1774.

N. B. Compliments to your *little* advocate. If I had been an enemy to *harmony*, and inclined to be upon the *ſharps* with him, I ſhould certainly before this time have *ferreted* him out of his *Warren*.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

the 26th day of this inſtant May, if not ſold by private ſale,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Southwark, near the new play-houſe; bounded on the ſouth by Oak-ſtreet, on the eaſt by Crab-ſtreet, on the north by Shippen's-ſtreet, and on the weſt by lots of Mr. Shippen's.---This lot has 60 feet front on Crab-ſtreet, and 100 on Oak and Shippen's-ſtreet; there are erected on it, two two ſtory brick buildings quite new, 16 feet by 20 each, with good cellars, and conveniencies, which may be made into one tenement, and ſubject to a groundrent of Ten Pounds, ſterling, per annum; the ſituation of this place, and its conveniencies, leave no room to doubt but that it will increaſe in value. The title is indiſputable, and attendance at the vendue, on the premiſes, will be given by JAMES WELDON ROBERTS, to whom any perſon, inclining to purchaſe, may apply for further particulars, and terms of ſale. ¶

STRAYED away from New-Caſtle, on Tueſday, the 18th of April, a large grey HORSE, 15 hands high, a natural pacer, has no brand nor ear-mark, has a lump on his left knee, about the ſize of a Walnut. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and delivers him to MRS. CLAY, at New-Caſtle, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward.

¶ SAMUEL FISHER, Stage-Waggoner.

ALL perſons indebted to CHARLES KNIGHT, by bond, note or book-debt, unleſs they pay off their reſpective debts, on or before the 14th day of June next, may depend on being ſued without further notice; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid CHARLES KNIGHT, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

¶ CHARLES KNIGHT.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP

MARY and ELIZABETH,

NATHANIEL FALCONER,

MASTER,

TO ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN HEAD, or the MASTER, on board the Ship, at Bickley's Wharff, or at the London Coffee-Houſe.

N. B. Said HEAD has imported in the above Ship, and other Veſſels from Briſtol, and now opening, a general Aſſortment of European GOODS. *Fifth-Month* 2, 1774.

FOR BRISTOL,

The SHIP CONCORD,

JOSEPH VOLANS,

MASTER,

A GOOD Ship, well fitted for the Seas, and expected to ſail early in next Month. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to the Commander, at their Wharff.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1774.

N. B. Arrived in ſaid Ship, a Number of likely healthy SERVANTS, young Men and Boys, their Times of Service to be diſpoſed of, by applying as above.

FOR BRISTOL,

The SHIP SALLY,

A NEW Veſſel, well fitted for the Trade, will be provided with neat and convenient Accommodations for Paſſengers, and is intended to be diſpatched with the firſt Ship. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to

THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Betſey, Captain Hood, from Briſtol, a Number of indented SERVANTS, Men, Women and Boys, whoſe Times of Service are to be diſpoſed of by THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS, who have imported in ſaid Ship, a great Variety of MERCHANDIZE.

TO BE SOLD,

A NUMBER of young Engliſh Walnut Trees, of a Size fit to be planted out this Spring or next Fall. Alſo ſundry Sorts of the moſt curious and beſt Kinds of Plumb, Cherry, and Apricot Trees, &c. &c. &c. by CHRISTIAN LEHMAN, at the North Corner of Third and Race-ſtreets. ¶

About the 17th or 18th of MAY, 1774, when the SYNOD commenceth at PHILADELPHIA,

AN AUCTION OF BOOKS,

CONSISTING of HISTORY, DIVINITY, and MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT,

IS INTENDED BY

ROBERT BELL, Bookſeller and Auctionier,

At the UNIVERSAL LIBRARY, in Third-ſtreet.

Ladies and Gentlemen who chooſe to have any Books exhibited by Auction, and are ſatisfied to take the Chance of ſuch Prices as the Public will give, are requeſted to ſend them early, that they may be inſerted in the printed Catalogue. 4*W*.

Cheſter County, April 25, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the 13th day of May next, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in New-London townſhip, containing 178 acres, and a warrant right to 40 acres, adjoining the ſaid tract; late the eſtate of Joſeph Alliſon, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, at 12 o' clock, on the 14th day of May next, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of good land, ſituate in Eaſt-Marlborough townſhip, in the county of Cheſter; bounded by lands of John Jackſon, Caleb Johnſon, and others; containing 105 acres and 29 perches; late the eſtate of Mordecai Vernon; ſeized and taken in execution by

Cheſter, April 25, 1774 HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Cheſter, April 25, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the 16th day of May next, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Providence townſhip; bounded by Ridley creek and land of Nathaniel Vernon; containing 104 acres; alſo one other meſſuage, and 58 acres of land, bounded by the aforeſaid creek, and other land of ſaid Nathaniel Vernon: And alſo a tract of 100 acres of land, bounded by lands formerly of Joſeph Vernon, Lydia Vernon and Moſes Vernon, Joſeph Dicks, and Ridley creek aforeſaid; all late the eſtate of Nathaniel Vernon; ſeized and taken in execution by JESSE MARIS, late High Sheriff. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Cheſter, April 25, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Richard Cheney, in Downing's town, at 11 o' clock in the forenoon, on the 18th day of May next, two certain meſſuages or tenements, and four tracts or parcels of land thereunto belonging; ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, Cheſter county; bounded by land called the Welch tract, vacant land of Samuel John, Thomas Downing, and divers others; the whole containing 281½ acres, with allowance for roads; late the eſtate of David Williams, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

TO BE LETT,

THE HOUSE, and part of the STORES, wherein I now live, or, if any perſon ſhould incline to purchaſe, would ſell the whole at a reaſonable rate. All perſons that are indebted, are deſired to pay off their accounts, to prevent further trouble, as I intend leaving off the buſineſs I am now in, and all perſons having any demands againſt me, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid by

April 6, 1774. JOHN HAZELWOOD.

To be SOLD, by

JACOB WINEY,

At his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A QUANTITY of 8 and 9 handed German Scythes, and Straw-knives, of the largeſt kind; and as he is declining that buſineſs, will ſell them Ten Shillings per hundred lower than any perſon in this city, provided they are of the ſame quality. He has alſo for ſale, old Madeira, Liſbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga WINES, by the pipe or quarter caſk. ¶

To be SOLD, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE, in Arch-ſtreet, four doors from the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A VERY large aſſortment of German SCYTHES, conſiſting of ſeven different marks and ſizes, alſo a quantity of ſuitable whetſtones; German ſtraw-knives and ſickles; a variety of Dutch looking-glaſſes; iron lamps; amber beads; beſt French white oil flints; Heſſian blue melting pots; gold and marble paper; beſt Engliſh hammered braſs kettles; low priced ſilver watches; with a variety of other articles.

N. B. As ſaid BENEZET is leaving off Buſineſs, he is determined to ſell the above goods on very low terms.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half (or the whole) of the MILLS, at Trenton Falls, in Bucks county, late Adam Hoops, Eſquire's, with 71 acres of good land, with ſeveral good dwelling-houſes, barn, ſheds, and ſtore-houſe, &c. the mills are in good repair for carrying on merchant and country buſineſs; in ſaid mills are one pair of burrs, one pair of Cologne, and one pair of good country ſtones, 3 boulting cheſts, a rolling ſcreen and hoiſting works, which go by water, and is a healthy pleaſant ſituation, where there is plenty of wheat to be had from Durham, Suſſex and Miniſinks, &c. as the boats, without difficulty, can come in at the dam, and diſcharge almoſt at the mill door; the boats frequently unload at the mill tail, as the tide comes up to the mill; flour is carried from ſaid mill for 5d. per barrel, and wheat brought from Philadelphia for 1½d. per buſhel, where there is a ſupply to be had at all times, and a plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſons. For further particulars, enquire of Richard Downing, in the Great Valley, Richard Downing, junior, on the premiſes, Levi Hollingſworth, in Philadelphia, or to JOHN ROBERTS, Miller. ¶

This Day is publiſhed, and ready for the Subſcribers,

THE Firſt Volume of the AMERICAN EDITION of the much admired WORKS of

FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS,

[The Price to Subſcribers is Seven Shillings in blue Boards, or Nine Shillings bound and lettered.] The Second Volume could not poſſibly be diſpatched Time enough to be delivered with the Firſt, but will be finiſhed in a few Weeks. The Third and Fourth Volumes will be put in the Preſs immediately, and as ſoon as finiſhed will be delivered together. The Subſcribers in Maryland, Virginia, Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, will be pleaſed to ſend for their Volumes, or give Orders how they would have them ſent.----As there are a few Copies more than are yet ſubſcribed for, thoſe who intend to encourage the ſame, will be pleaſed to ſend their Names to the Editor, John M'Gibbons, at Mr. William Pollard's, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, or to any of the Printers and Bookſellers in Philadelphia.

"There is no ancient Hiſtory extant, that relates any Matter "with ſo much Particularity of Circumſtances, as Joſephus "does that of the Jewiſh Wars, eſpecially the Siege and De- "ſtruction of Jeruſalem, and that the Providence of God may "appear the more remarkable in this Hiſtory, which is the "only punctual One that hath been preſerved down to us of "this great Action, it will be worth our Obſervation to conſider "how remarkably this Perſon was preſerved for the Writing of "this Hiſtory." TILLOTSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, *ſituate in the townſhip of Charleſtown, Cheſter county, containing* 210 *acres, whereon there is a good dwelling-houſe, with three fire-places, and two good cellars, a well of water near the door, a good barn and ſtables, a ſtone ſpring-houſe and other convenient out-houſes, about* 20 *acres of meadow, moſt part of which is watered, a good bearing orchard, whereof have been made between* 10 *and* 15 *hogſheads of cyder annually; thereon is another orchard, of above an hundred apple-trees, of good grafted fruit, about four years planted, and ſoon will be in full bearing; the land is good and fertile, about one half cleared and the remainder well timbered; there is very good range or outlet for cattle, ſwine, &c. it is well ſituated for a houſe of public entertainment, or a ſtore, which latter has been kept for ſeveral years.*

Alſo one other plantation, adjoining the above, containing 100 *or* 170 *acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; it hath on it a ſquare log houſe, with a gable end ſtone chimney, a ſawed log and framed barn, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never-failing ſpring, and other out-houſes, about* 7 *acres of watered meadow, and ſeveral acres more may be made, a good young bearing orchard, containing about* 100 *apple-trees, moſt of which are bearing trees, and ſeveral other fruit trees; there is a fine ſtream of water running through this place, about one half the land is cleared, and the remainder well timbered; the whole is good and fertile; the titles are good and indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of the above plantations, may know the terms by applying to the owner, living on the firſt-mentioned place.*

¶ 10ſ6. 5w. *THOMAS ROBERTS.*

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Sheriff, on the 18th day of March laſt, a certain JAMES WILSON, a good likely young man, of about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and black hair, his apparel uncertain, as he has plenty of change. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Wilſon in the goal of Cheſter county, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Cheſter, April 8, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff. 3*m*.

THOMAS MORGAN,

WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER, informs the PUBLIC, that he has removed from Gay-ſtreet, to the South Side of Market-ſtreet, two Doors above Mr. William Adams's Tavern, in Baltimore-Town,

WHERE he carries on the Buſineſs as uſual: Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on his Punctuality. He has a Quantity of new Clocks and Watches juſt finiſhed, which he will engage equal to any imported. *April* 6, 1774. ¶

JAMES WARREN's STORE

IS REMOVED to the Houſe of RICHARD FOOTMAN, in Third-ſtreet, next Door but one to Meſſieurs JEREMIAH WARDER and SONS, where there is for Sale, a large Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, lately imported from London, conſiſting of the beſt ſuperfine Broadcloths, faſhionable Colours, with Rattinets to ſuit; middling Cloths; ſuperfine Caſſimers; Bath Coatings; ¾, ⅞, yd. wide, and yd. ⅜ Linen and Cotton Checks; Iriſh Linens; Lancaſhire Sheeting; Copper-plate Furniture Cottons; printed Calicoes; Muſlins; Damaſk Napkening; Ruſſia Towelling; Ozenbrigs; Silk and Check Handkerchiefs; Lawns and Cambricks, &c. Alſo, a great Variety of faſhionable SILKS. ¶ 6*W*.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1774.

ALL Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of ELIZABETH VANDERSPIEGLE, late of this City, deceaſed, by Bond, Note, or Book-debt, are requeſted to pay; and all thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted. WILLIAM JACKSON, SAMUEL ROBESON, Executors. ‖ 8*W*.

THE Subſcriber finds himſelf under the Neceſſity of informing thoſe Perſons, who ſtill remain indebted to the eſtate of Doctor PHINEAS BOND, that unleſs they diſcharge their reſpective Accounts, on or before the tenth Day of May next, they will, without Diſtinction, be put in Suit.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1774. PHINEAS BOND. 6*w*.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

May 18, 1774. NUMB. 2369.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Dr. *ANNUAL STATE of the* ACCOUNTS *of the* CONTRIBUTORS *to the Relief and Employment of the POOR, in the City of* Philadelphia, *from* May 10, 1773, *to* May 9, 1774. Cr.

TO Caſh paid Balance advanded by the Steward laſt Year,	£	1	18 6
For Proviſions,		1713	14 0
Fire-wood, including old Balance and 250 Cords now in the Yard,		627	18 5
Materials for Manufactory,		370	17 2
Steward, Matrons and Manufacturers Wages,		264	0 8
Weekly and temporary Penſioners,		238	10 4
Repairs to the Building,		20	3 0
Funeral Expences, including the Poor who die in the Hoſpital, and through the City and Suburbs in general,		17	17 3
Bills of Credit, burnt by the Committee of Aſſembly,		552	4 7½
Medicines, &c. including an old Balance of 58l.		158	0 0
A Certificate of 5l. and Intereſt thereon 7ſ8½		5	7 8½
Two Years Intereſt, on Money borrowed,		48	0 0
Incidental Expences for Yeaſt, Sand, Sweeping Chimnies, and ſeveral ſmall Articles in Houſekeeping,		103	14 10
Remains in the Hands of J. Cummings, Steward,		6	3 2
	£	4128	9 8

BY Balance remaining in the Treaſurer's Hands laſt Year,			£	4 2 8¾
By Caſh, for Lots ſold,				450 13 4
Intereſt thereon,				111 3 6
Groundrents,				170 5 0
Board &c. of ſundry Pay Patients,				138 6 0
Manufactured Goods,				466 18 7
Charity Boxes,				31 11 0
Taxes received from the Overſeers of the Poor, *viz.*				
Of the City, for the Year	1772,	£ 337 18 11		
Ditto,	1773,	1750 3 5		2088 2 4
Of Northern Liberties,	1772,	132 17 4		
Ditto,	1773,	272 14 1		405 11 5
Of Southwark,	1771,	10 17 3		
Ditto,	1772,	12 0 0		
Ditto,	1773,	86 10 1		109 7 4
Moyamenſing,	1772,	2 6 8		
Ditto,	1773,	64 2 0		66 8 8
Paſſyunk,	1772,	20 16 9		
Ditto	1773,	52 5 0		73 1 9
				4115 11 7¾
Advanced by Joſhua Howell, Eſq; Treaſurer,				12 18 0¼
			£	4128 9 8

WE the COMMITTEE, appointed to examine the Accounts of the Treaſurer, and to prepare an Annual State of the Accounts of the Corporation of Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor, having carefully adjuſted and ſettled the ſame, do find a Balance of Twelve Pounds, Eighteen Shillings and one Farthing, due to the Treaſurer, for Money advanced, and a Balance in the Hands of the Steward, of Six Pounds, Three Shillings and Two-pence.

From the Books and Monthly Reports, it appears, that on a Medium, for the preſent Year, there have been maintained upwards of 280 Perſons, moſt of them helpleſs, old and infirm, and Children, incapable of Labour, who have been duly taken Care of; beſides a conſiderable Number relieved by temporary and weekly Allowances, whoſe Circumſtances rendered it leſs expenſive than to be admitted into the Houſe. We alſo find there hath been manufactured, in the Courſe of the Year, in the Houſe of Employment, 3347 Yards of Linen, 583 Yards of Linſey, 253 Pair of Shoes, 201 Pair of Stockings, and about 9 Ton of Oakum, with ſundry ſmall Articles.

STEPHEN COLLINS,
SAMUEL RHOADS, junior,
SAMUEL FISHER,
ANTHONY MORRIS, junior,

HERRINGS AND SHAD,
by the Half Barrel, Barrel, or Quantity. Alſo,
BAR-IRON, TAR, and ſuch
other GOODS as he uſually kept,
TO BE SOLD, on STAMPER'S Wharff, by
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD FARM, containing about 200 acres of land and meadow, ſituate upon George's Road, about 7 miles from the city of New-Brunſwick, and about 10 miles from Princeton; about 50 acres of the upland cleared and in good fence, and about 15 acres of the meadow, there being 40 or 50 acres of meadow ground adjoining yet to be cleared, all of exceeding good ſoil, and which will produce the beſt kind of Engliſh graſs: There is a good dwelling-houſe upon the premiſes, 24 feet long by 18 feet, a ſtory and an half high; there is alſo a ſaw-mill, which in a good ſeaſon is very profitable in ſawing the timber upon the place: And there is alſo a young orchard on the premiſes of 100 apple-trees, thrifty and well kept from cattle. This eſtate is part of that lately belonging to the reverend Dr. Samuel Finley, deceaſed, to be ſold and conveyed by the ſubſcribers, his executors. For terms, apply to SAMUEL BREEZE, at Shrewſbury; RICHARD STOCKTON, near Princeton; or SAMUEL FINLEY, at Salem.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold (price Nine-pence) *by*
WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookſeller, in Front-ſtreet,
METHODISM DISPLAYED, and ENTHUSIASM DETECTED; intended as an Antidote againſt, and a Preſervative from the deluſive Principles and unſcriptural Doctrines of a Modern Sett of ſeducing Preachers: And as a Defence of our regular and orthodox Clergy, from their unjuſt Reflections. Addreſſed to the Rev. Mr. ROMAINE, the Rev. Mr. JONES, &c.

Alſo juſt publiſhed, and to ſold by ſaid Woodhouſe,
Three New Plays, viz.---The School for Wives----The Man of Buſineſs----The Macaroni. Likewiſe may be had as above, The Shipwreck, with Captain Viaud's real Voyages and Adventures. ¶

To be RENTED, for a TERM of YEARS, and may be entered upon in the Month of Auguſt next,
THAT noted and well-accuſtomed brew and malt-houſe, together with a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, and other out-houſes and buildings thereto belonging, ſituate in the Borough of Lancaſter, wherein the beer manufacturing, in all its branches, has been ſucceſsfully carried on, by Mr. Philip Kleiſt, for a number of years paſt; it is now in excellent order: The cellars neatly paved, the copper being lately ſet up again anew, and the coolers and all other utenſils and veſſels thereto belonging is in a very good ſtate of repair, and every thing requiſite for the brewing buſineſs, being quite compleat. And as other breweries are commonly much troubled with pumping of water, this has a particular advantage, as there is always excellent running ſpring water conveyed thither by water conduits, into the kettle, and into any other part of the cellars, yards, and other places. Whoever inclines to rent the ſame, may be informed of the terms, by applying to JACOB KRUG. ‡

TO BE SOLD,
On Tueſday, the 31ſt inſtant, by public vendue, on the premiſes, A SMALL but very valuable plantation, containing 130 acres of land, with the uſual allowance, ſituated on Conеſtogoe creek, and within a mile of the Borough of Lancaſter; there are thereon a good ſtone houſe, out-houſes, fulling-mill, and orchard, part of the eſtate of Thomas Holliday, deceaſed, late of Sadſbury townſhip. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and the title and terms made known, by JOHN LEE, EDWARD CROOKS, Executors, and MARY HOLLIDAY, Executrix. *May* 7, 1774. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the Brig CONCORD, *Captain* DAWSON, *from Poole, the Ship* SAMPSON, *Captain* COUPAR, *in 26 Days from London, and the Ship* GRACE, *Captain* CHAMBERS, *from Briſtol, arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, March 19.

THIS day Lord North preſented the Boſton Port Bill, which was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday next. The order of the day was then read, for the Houſe to go into a Committee on his Majeſty's meſſage, and the American papers preſented the 7th and 11th inſtant, when Lord North roſe, and moved to poſtpone the order till Wedneſday, obſerving, that he wiſhed the preſent Bill to be expedited, ſo as to receive the Royal Aſſent before the Holidays. His Lordſhip at the ſame time threw out ſome hints relative to conciliating meaſures.

Mr. C. Fox obſerved, that matter would, he believed, end as he expected; the Bill would paſs, a mock treaty would enſue, and promiſes be made which were never intended to be kept; and in the end the Americans would laugh at us, and put us to defiance. His Lordſhip anſwered, that no ſuch inference could be drawn from what was now moved for; that expediting the preſent Bill by no means interfered with future proceedings, as the propoſitions he intended to lay before the Houſe were totally diſtinct and unconnected with the Bill. A motion was now made that the Bill be printed, which paſſed in the negative.

It is to be hoped the wiſdom of Government will adopt ſome more lenient, effectual, and conſtitutional meaſures towards the Boſtonians than the argument of military force, for who knows to what lengths a people driven to deſperate oppoſition may run? Be the ſucceſſes what they will on either ſide, the loſs is a national one, and both ſides, like a divided family, will at once feel the effects, as being equally injured by triumph or ſubjection.

The American cauſe certainly ſuffers for want of Lord Chatham's preſence; but he is too lame to take any ſtep in the buſineſs.

March 26. It is ſaid a certain Aſſembly were never ſo pozed by any public queſtion, as on the preſent occaſion; when to ſave or deſtroy their beſt intereſts is become the ſubject of debate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 25.

This day a petition from-------Bolland, Eſq; was offered to be preſented by Mr. Croſbie, in behalf of the Province and Council of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New-England, which produced a ſhort but warm debate, whether the ſaid petition ſhould be then received, and the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided, Ayes, 40: Noes, 107.

After which another petition was preſented by the Lord Mayor, in behalf of all the natives of North-America. It was ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Boſton Port Bill being then read, a very warm debate enſued, which continued till half paſt 8 o'clock, when the queſtion being put, it was carried by a great majority, without a diviſion.

Mr. C. Fox propoſed one or two trifling amendments relative to the dates, which were agreed to. Mr. Dowdeſwell ſpoke for near an hour, and offered two long amendments, which were rejected. Lord North went into a general defence of the principle of the Bill, and anſwered ſeveral of Mr. Dowdeſwell's objections with great ability. Mr. Wellbore Ellis obſerved, that if the ſupreme power was in the mother country, we had likewiſe the right of taxation, for they were inſeparable. Mr. Burke dwelt much on the fatal and bloody conſequences ſuch a meaſure might produce, and that probably ſome of our inveterate foreign enemies might interpoſe, and we ſhould at once find ourſelves involved in both a foreign and a civil war. Mr. A. Bacon ſpoke of the detriment it would be of to the trade and commerce of this country. Mr. C. Cooper contended that the Bill was a moſt lenient, and, he hoped, a ſalutary Bill, and thought that thoſe who wiſhed well to the Boſtonians, ſhould be very glad that it ſtopped where it did. Mr. T. Townſhend ſpoke much in favour of the Bill; and Mr. Sawbridge, and Lord John Cavendiſh againſt it. Lord North in reply ſaid, that he could not, nor would not pretend to predict what the event of the Bill would be, whether bloodſhed, or whether it might affect our trade and commerce; but he thought that neither Parliament nor the King's ſervants could ſit ſtill and do nothing till they hear what puniſhment the Boſtonians will approve of; nor could he think that bringing an action would be a proper or efficacious meaſure; and as to the Gentleman (Mr. Burke) ſaying a foreign power might interpoſe, and occaſion the loſs of the colonies; are we then, concluded he, to forbear till that event is likely to happen, or take the opportunity in a ſeaſon of perfect tranquility to aſſert our juſt rights? Mr. Sawbridge ſaid, that the Miniſter might have done this, or this, and that pernicious meaſure he had adopted. Lord North in reply ſaid, he was fully ſatisfied of the honourable Gentleman's attachment and regard to prerogative, but he did not chooſe to proceed on that alone, when he could come to Parliament for advice, nor to grope in the dark, when he could walk in open day.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *of April* 5, 1774.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THE following act of Parliament, paſſed in the preſent ſeſſions, and which takes place on the FIRST of JUNE next, is printed for the information of the Merchants of Great-Britain and Ireland, trading to North America, viz.

An Act to diſcontinue, in ſuch manner and for ſuch time as are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, lading or ſhipping Goods, Wares or Merchandize, at the Town, and within the Harbour of Boſton, in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in North-America.

WHEREAS dangerous commotions and inſurrections have been fomented and raiſed in the town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, by divers ill-affected perſons, to the ſubverſion of his Majeſty's government, and to the utter deſtruction of the public peace and good order of the ſaid town; in which commotions and inſurrections certain valuable cargoes of Teas, being the property of the Eaſt-India Company, and on board certain veſſels lying within the bay or harbour of Boſton, were ſeized and deſtroyed: And whereas, in the preſent condition of the ſaid town and harbour, the commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects cannot be ſafely carried on there, nor the Cuſtoms payable to his Majeſty duly collected; and it is therefore expedient that the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms ſhould be forthwith removed from the ſaid town: May it pleaſe your Majeſty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the firſt day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever to lade or put, or cauſe or procure to be laden and put, off or from any quay, wharff, or other place, within the ſaid town of Boſton, or in or upon any part of the ſhore of the bay, commonly called the harbour of Boſton, between a certain headland or point, called Nahant Point, on the Eaſtern ſide of the entrance into ſaid bay, and a certain other headland or point, commonly called Alderton Point, on the Weſtern ſide of the entrance into the ſaid bay, or in or upon any iſland, creek, landing place, bank or other place, within the ſaid bay or headlands, into any ſhip, veſſel, lighter, boat or bottom, any goods, wares or merchandize whatſoever, to be tranſported or carried into any other country, province, or place whatſoever, or into any other part of the ſaid province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England; or to take up, diſcharge, or lay on land, or cauſe or procure, to be taken up, diſcharged or laid on land, within the ſaid town, or in or upon any of the places aforeſaid, out of any boat, lighter, ſhip, veſſel or bottom, any goods, wares or merchandize whatſoever, to be brought from any other country, province or place, or any other part of the ſaid province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, upon pain of the forfeiture of the ſaid goods, wares and merchandize, and of the ſaid boat, lighter, ſhip, veſſel, or other bottom into which the ſame ſhall be put, or out of which the ſame ſhall be taken, and of guns, ammunition, tackle, furniture and ſtores, in or belonging to the ſame; and if any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, ſhall, within the ſaid town, or in any the places aforeſaid, be laden or taken in from the ſhore into any barge, hoy, lighter, wherry or boat, from or out of any ſhip or veſſel coming in and arriving from any other country or province, or other part of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, ſuch barge, hoy, lighter, wherry or boat, ſhall be forfeited and loſt.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any wharfinger or keeper of any wharff, crane or quay, or their ſervants or any of them, ſhall take up or land, or knowingly ſuffer to be taken up or landed, or ſhall ſhip off, or ſuffer to be water-borne, at or from any of their ſaid wharffs, cranes or quays, any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize; in every ſuch caſe, all and every wharfinger, and keeper of ſuch wharff, crane or quay, and every perſon whatſoever, who ſhall be aſſiſting, or otherwiſe concerned in the ſhipping or in the loading or putting on board any boat or other veſſel, for that purpoſe, or in the unſhipping ſuch goods, wares and merchandize, or to whoſe hands the ſame ſhall knowingly come, after the loading, ſhipping or unſhipping thereof, ſhall forfeit and loſe treble the value thereof, to be computed at the higheſt price which ſuch ſort of goods, wares and merchandize ſhall bear, at the place where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, at the time when the ſame ſhall be ſo committed, together with the veſſels and boats, and all the horſes, cattle and carriages whatſoever, made uſe of in the ſhipping, unſhipping, landing, removing, carriage or conveyance of any of the aforeſaid goods, wares and merchandize.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any ſhip or veſſel ſhall be moored or lie at anchor, or be ſeen hovering within the ſaid Bay, deſcribed and bounded as aforeſaid, or within one league from the ſaid Bay ſo deſcribed, or the ſaid Headlands, or any of the Iſlands lying between or within the ſame, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Admiral, Chief Commander, or commiſſioned Officer of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or for any Officer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, to compel ſuch ſhip or veſſel to depart to ſome other port or harbour, or to ſuch ſtation as the ſaid Officer ſhall appoint, and to uſe ſuch force for that purpoſe as ſhall be found neceſſary: And if ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall not depart accordingly, within ſix hours after notice for that purpoſe given by ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſuch ſhip or veſſel, together with all the goods laden on board thereon, and all the guns, ammunition, tackle, and furniture, ſhall be forfeited and loſt, whether bulk ſhall have been broken or not.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any military or other ſtores for his Majeſty's uſe, or to the ſhips or veſſels wherein the ſame ſhall be laden, which ſhall be commiſſioned by, and in the immediate pay of his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors; nor to any fuel or victuals brought coaſt-wiſe from any part of the continent of America, for the neceſſary uſe and ſuſtenance of the inhabitants of the ſaid town of Boſton, provided the veſſel wherein the ſame are to be carried ſhall be duly furniſhed with a cocket and let-paſs, after having been duly ſearched by the proper Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms at

Marblehead, in the port of Salem, in the said province of Massachusetts-Bay; and that some Officer of his Majesty's Customs be also there put on board the said vessel, who is hereby authorised to go on board, and proceed with the said vessel, together with a sufficient number of persons, properly armed, for his defence, to the said town or harbour of Boston; nor to any ships or vessels, which may happen to be within the said harbour of Boston on or before the first day of June, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and may have either laden or taken on board, or be there with intent to load or take on board, or to land or discharge any goods, wares and merchandize, provided the said ships and vessels do depart the said harbour within fourteen days after the said first day of June, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all seizures, penalties and forfeitures, inflicted by this Act, shall be made and prosecuted by any Admiral, Chief Commander, or commissioned Officer of his Majesty's fleet, or ships of war, or by the Officers of his Majesty's Customs, or some of them, or by some other person deputed or authorised, by warrant from the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, and no other person whatsoever: And if any such Officer, or other person, authorised as aforesaid, shall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any bribe or reward to connive at such landing or unlanding, or shall make or commence any collusive seizure, information or agreement for that purpose, or shall do any other act whatsoever, whereby the goods, wares or merchandize, prohibited as aforesaid, shall be suffered to pass either inwards or outwards, or whereby the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this Act may be evaded, every such offender shall forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds for every such offence, and shall become incapable of any office or employment, civil or military; and every person who shall give, offer or promise, any such bribe or reward, or shall contract, agree or treat with any person, so authorised as aforesaid, to commit any such offence, shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this Act, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for and recovered, and be divided, paid and applied, in like manner as other penalties and forfeitures, inflicted by any Act or Acts of Parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of the British colonies or plantations in America, are directed to be prosecuted, sued for or recovered, divided, paid and applied, by two several Acts of Parliament, the one passed in the fourth year of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for granting certain "duties in the British colonies and plantations in America; for "continuing, amending and making perpetual, an Act passed in "the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the "Second, intituled, an Act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's sugar colonies in America; for "applying the produce of such duties, and the duties to arise by "virtue of the aforesaid Act, towards defraying the expences of "protecting and securing the said colonies and plantations; for "explaining an Act make in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of "King Charles the Second, intituled, An Act for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland trades, and for the better "securing the plantation trade; and for altering and disallowing "several drawbacks on exports from this kingdom, and more "effectually preventing the clandestine conveyance of goods to "and from the said colonies and plantations, and improving and "securing the trade between the same and Great-Britain;" the other passed in the eighth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the more easy and effectual recovery of the "penalties and forfeitures, inflicted by the Acts of Parliament "relating to the trade or revenues of the British colonies and "plantations in America."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every charter party, bill of loading, and other contract for consigning, shipping, or carrying any goods, wares and merchandize whatsoever, to or from the said town of Boston, or any part of the bay or harbour thereof, described as aforesaid, which have been made or entered into, or which shall be made or entered into, so long as this act shall remain in full force, relating to any ship which shall arrive at the said town or harbour after the first day of June, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, utterly void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whenever it shall be made to appear to his Majesty, in his Privy Council, that peace and obedience to the laws shall be so far restored in the said town of Boston, that the trade of Great-Britain may safely be carried on there, and his Majesty's Customs duly collected, and his Majesty, in his Privy Council, shall adjudge the same to be true, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by Proclamation, or order of Council, to assign and appoint the extent, bounds and limits, of the port or harbour of Boston, and of every creek or haven within the same, or in the islands within the precinct thereof; and also to assign and appoint such and so many open places, quays and wharffs, within the said harbour, creeks, havens and islands, for the landing, discharging, lading and shipping of goods, as his Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall judge necessary and expedient; and also to appoint such and so many Officers of the Customs therein as his Majesty shall think fit; after which it shall be lawful for any person or persons to lade or put off from, or to discharge and land upon, such wharffs, quays and places, so appointed within the said harbour, and none other, any goods, wares and merchandize whatever.

Provided always, That if any goods, wares or merchandize, shall be laden or put off from, or discharged or landed upon, any other place than the quays, wharffs or places, so to be appointed, the same, together with the ships, boats, and other vessels employed therein, and the horses, or other cattle and carriages used to convey the same, and the person or persons concerned or assisting therein, or to whose hands the same shall knowingly come, shall suffer all the forfeitures and penalties imposed by this or any other Act on the illegal shipping or landing of goods.

Provided also, and it is hereby declared and enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed, to enable his Majesty to appoint such Port, Harbour, Creeks, Quays, Wharffs, Places or Officers, in the said Town of Boston, or in the said Bay or Islands, until it shall sufficiently appear to his Majesty, that full satisfaction hath been made by or on behalf of the Inhabitants of the said Town of Boston to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, for the damages sustained by the said Company, by the destruction of their goods sent to the said Town of Boston, on board certain Ships or Vessels as aforesaid; and until it shall be certified to his Majesty, in Council, by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province, that reasonable satisfaction hath been made to the Officers of his Majesty's Revenue and others, who suffered by the Riots and Insurrections above mentioned, in the Months of November and December, in the Year One thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, and in the Month of January, in the Year One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action or Suit shall be commenced, either in Great-Britain or America, against any Person or Persons, for any Thing done in Pursuance of this Act of Parliament, the Defendant or Defendants, in such Action or Suit, may plead the General Issue, and give the said Act and the special Matter in Evidence, at any Trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in Pursuance and by the Authority of this Act: And if it shall appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his Action, after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared; or if Judgment shall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant or Defendants shall recover treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same, as Defendants have in other Cases by Law.

LONDON.

April 2. The following is a true Copy of the Petition to the House of Lords against the Boston Port Bill, signed by most of the American Gentlemen now in Town, and presented by the Earl of Shelburne.

To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled,

The humble Petition of several Natives of America,

"Sheweth,

"THAT your Petitioners, being natives of his Majesty's dominions in America, are deeply interested in every proceeding of this Right Honourable House, which touches the life, liberty, or property, of any person or persons in the said dominions.

"That your Petitioners conceive themselves and their fellow-subjects to be entitled to the Rights of natural justice, and to the common law of England, as their unalienable birthright: That they apprehend it to be an invariable rule of natural justice, that no man shall be condemned unheard; and that according to law, no person or persons can be judged without being called upon to answer, and being permitted to hear the evidence against them, and to make their defence.

"That it is therefore with the deepest concern they understand that there is now before this Right Hon. House a bill of pains and penalties, to be inflicted on the town of Boston for a trespass, committed by some persons unknown upon the property of the East-India Company, without the said town having been apprized of any accusation being brought against them, or permitted to hear the evidence, if there be any, and to make their defence.

"That the bill takes away immediately from the inhabitants of the town the use of property to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds, vested in quays, wharffs, stores, &c. That it will restrain many thousands of his Majesty's subjects from subsisting themselves and their families by their usual employments: That it will punish the innocent for the guilty; and even should all the reparation required by the bill be made, the restoration of that property, or any part of it, is suffered to depend solely upon the will of the Crown.

"Your Petitioners conceive such proceeding to be directly repugnant to every principle of law and justice; and that under such a precedent no man, or body of men, could enjoy a moment's security; for if judgment be immediately to follow an accusation, the accused, unacquainted with the charge, and debarred from defending themselves, every fence against false accusation will be pulled down, justice will no longer be a shield, nor innocence an exemption from punishment.

"Your Petitioners beg leave to represent, that the law in America ministers redress for any injury sustained there; and they can most truly affirm, that it is administered in that country with as much impartiality as in any other part of his Majesty's dominions. In proof of this, they appeal to an instance of great notoriety, in which, under every circumstance that could exasperate the people, and disturb the course of justice, Capt. Preston and his soldiers had a fair trial, and a favourable verdict. The due course of law thus manifestly holding out redress, they cannot but consider the interposition of Parliamentary Power to be as unnecessary as it is arbitrary and unjust.

"Your Petitioners conceive that this Right Honourable House, being the supreme judicature of this nation, are too well acquainted with the inviolable rules of justice, to require any further objections to the bill against the town of Boston now under consideration.

"They therefore trust and pray, that this Right Honourable House will not pass a bill which is to condemn and punish persons unheard, and therefore deprived of that privilege, which every principle of justice, and every practice of law, allows to the meanest individual, the privilege of hearing and controverting the evidence against him, and maintaining his innocence.

"And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

Signed,

Stephen Sayre, William Lee, Benjamin Franklin, William Middleton, Henry Laurens, Ralph Izard, Isaac Motte, John Ellis, Hugh Williamson, Thomas Barker, John Boylston, Arthur Lee, Thomas Ruston, Philip Neyle, Edward Bancroft, John Peroneau, Peeke Fuller, Edward Fenwicke, William Middleton, jun. Thomas Pinckney, William Hasel Gibbs, Thomas Bromfield, Joshua Johnston, John Hobson, Daniel Bowly, John Alleyne, William Blake, John Balendine, J. Williams.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February* 13.

THE new Sultan has already given proofs of his generosity and justice; for instead of following the example of some of his predecessors, in mutilating and even strangling his nearest relations, his Highness has heaped favours on the young Sultan Selim, son of the deceased Emperor. He kept this young Prince with him eight days, promised to be a father to him, ordered the apartments allotted for him to be made more spacious and agreeable, and directed an apartment for the young Prince's mother to be contiguous to her son's.

They write from the army, that the Grand Visir has summoned all the troops that are to re-inforce his army, in order to review them next month, and open the campaign as early as possible. It is asserted that the Grand Signor found 60 millions of piastres among the treasures of his predecessor.

Dantzic, March 4. Ever since yesterday this unfortunate city has been quite blocked up, for all the country people in the districts of this place have flocked hither, being drove by a strong Prussian detachment, which goes from one village to another, within the districts of Dantzic, and takes all the young able men away with them. On the roads we see loaded waggons, whose drivers have ran away. In short all the houses, both of the great and opulent, and the huts of the poor, are deserted by the male part of the family. This storm came on very suddenly, and was occasioned, as is imagined, by our Magistrates refusing to deliver up the natives of West Prussia.

Constantinople, Feb. 17. *The hopes which we had for some time entertained of seeing peace concluded, are entirely vanished. The Capudschillan Kiayssi brought yesterday two orders signed by the new Grand Signor, by which his Highness gives notice to all the Chiefs in his army, that he is resolved to continue the war with vigour.*

Several Divans have lately been held at the Mufti's, on the defeat of the troops under Hassan Pacha, which were attacked and beaten by a detachment of Cossacks, who passed the Danube on purpose.

Petersbourg, March 1. *Great preparations are making for the opening of the next campaign, which will begin with the siege of Oczakow. The train of artillery, which is to be employed there, have received the necessary orders. General Bibikow has sent a Courier from Cassan, with the agreeable news that the troops which he sent toward the province of Wartha, against the Rebels, have had a battle with them, in which the former were routed, and driven into the woods, whither they were pursued by the Conquerors; 600 of the Rebels were killed on the spot, and 200 made prisoners, among whom is one Bergman, formerly a Lieutenant in the Guards, who with his younger brother were banished to Silesia, after having undergone the punishment of the knout, &c. for robbing and murdering a Merchant about six years ago.*

Dantzic, March 10. *The Prussians have begun to fix up new eagles. The first is in Cujavia, a league from Thorn, on the Vistula; and the other is behind Zudrosc. It is said that they will extend the frontiers to Lowlezeck, three miles from Thorn, and from thence towards Lubraniec and Colo. Seven waggons, laden with boundary-posts and eagles, are arrived at the estate of M. Niewieszinski at Bianic.*

LONDON.

March 26. The Russian Ambassador waited upon Lord North on Thursday, and acquainted him that he had received certain intelligence from his Court, of the general arming of the French in the Mediterranean sea.

Yesterday Earl Piercy took leave of his Majesty, and this day will set off for Ireland to join his regiment, and from thence to North America.

The breach between the Greeks and the Emperor of Morocco, is expected to give a new turn to the affairs on the continent.

March 31. It is reported that the Agents for different Colonies are to attend a very respectable meeting next week.

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, March 1.

"Since the accession of the new Sultan, the face of affairs is considerably altered, and the preparations for maintaining the war, which in the Sultan Mustapha's time were rather in a languishing condition, are now prosecuted with the utmost vigour; recruits are raising in many parts of the empire, several disgraced Generals are restored to the army, and his Sublime Highness has publicly signified, that he will take the command of it himself. Two new founderies for the casting of cannon, field-pieces, &c. have just been established in the suburbs of Pera, and one entirely under the direction of some Franks. M. St. Priest, the French Ambassador, has audiences almost daily of his Sublime Highness, and is in great favour."

Yesterday a Petition was presented to the Lords by Mr. Bollan, Agent for Boston, and he was examined; a short debate ensued; soon after which the Boston-port bill passed without a division.

This day his Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the Bill for the immediate removal of the Officers of the Customs from Boston, in Massachusetts-Bay, and to several other bills.

Advices from Venice mention an engagement between three Venetian and four Turkish ships, off the Isle of Candia, in which the former were victorious.

April 2. *Orders are gone to Ireland for a general review of all the troops in that kingdom, to be taken during the course of this month.*

We hear that the Toulon squadron is almost ready to sail. The intelligence comes from Admiral Keppel at Nice. They are very strict at the dock-yards in not admitting strangers to inspect what is going on there. It has, however, transpired, that the ships are in very bad condition, their bottoms being much worm-eaten. The French seem to be driven to this armament by the interruption which the Russian ships have occasioned to their Levant trade, which has already ruined the greatest part of the Merchants at Marseilles. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, March 20.

"*Our Monarch is highly exasperated at the behaviour of the Dantzic magistrates, who have refused to own his sovereignty over that city, or to deliver up to him all the inhabitants there of what is called New Prussia. The King has therefore dispatched his ultimatum to M. Reichard his Agent there, whom he has ordered to inform the magistrates, that they shall immediately submit in every respect to his authority, or should they make any resistance the city shall be treated as a conquered one in the time of war. This ultimatum his Majesty has taken proper means to enforce, by ordering several detachments of troops to block up the city.*"

They write from the Hague, that Prince Gallitzin has just received advices of the taking of Casan by General Bibikow's troops.

In an address to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, on the subject of the Boston Port Bill, the Writer says, "If the Port of Boston is to remain shut till the people in that province acknowledge the right of Parliament to impose any taxes or duties whatever, except for the regulation of commerce, it must remain shut till the very name of a British Parliament is forgotten among them. You may shut up their ports, one by one, as the Minister has lately threatened. You may reduce their cities to ashes; but the flame of liberty in North America shall not be extinguished. Cruelty and oppression and revenge shall only serve as oil to increase the fire. A great country of hardy peasants is not to be subdued. In the grave which we dig for the inhabitants of Boston, confidence and friendship shall expire, commerce and peace shall rest together."

It is said that an earthquake at Calcutta, in Bengal, has thrown down several houses, and done other considerable damages.

April 6. A constant reader says, that all persons who favour the dragooning the Bostonians, indicate as little sound policy as they do of humanity; what a savage disposition must these betray, who can be gratified with nothing less than the unnatural butchery of their fellow-subjects, by recommending the horrors of the sword; such would, no doubt, have been joyful Spectators of the French and Irish massacres, and have chuckled at the carnage.

April 7. Yesterday some dispatches arrived in town from Governor Hutchinson, of Massachusetts-Bay, brought by the ship Sukey, Captain Brown, to Dover.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 1.

"Private letters from the banks of the Danube advise, that a new suspension of arms is concluded between the Russians and the Turks for three months, during which time every means will be employed to bring about a peace; but some people doubt the truth of these advices.

"They write from Vienna, that all the letters that came by the last post were stopped by orders from Court, and that they will be opened and examined, except those addressed to foreign Ministers.

"Letters from Petersburgh advise, that the Count de Saldern is forbid by the Empress of Russia ever to appear again at her Court, and is ordered to retire immediately out of the Russian empire, on pain of being arrested and imprisoned. Her Imperial Majesty has also taken away the pension she had given him, and declared him incapable of holding any post or employment in her dominions."

Letters from Dantzic, by Monday's Holland mail, dated the 15th ult. advise, that the disasters, with which that city is menaced, increase daily: Commerce is entirely stopt, and the Merchants have no prospect of things changing for the better; the Magistracy is in the same state, which has quite broken the spirit of all the inhabitants. It was on the 27th of February that a Prussian detachment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Schwerin, took possession of the environs of that city, and put the inhabitants under military execution.

A great quantity of tents and camp equipage are ordered to be embarked for North-America.

It is said there is advice received from Boston, from some of the principal inhabitants, expressing their abhorrence of the late proceedings there relative to the destroying of the tea, which they say was only the act of a mob, headed by a few desperate enthusiasts, promising to make restitution to the proprietors for the injuries they have suffered.

We hear that the bill for regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, is the last that will be brought in relative to American affairs this session.

The supplies this year are estimated at 4,200,000 l. the Exchequer bills to be paid off one million, amounting in the whole to 5,200,000 l. the land and malt to 2,200,000 l. the sinking fund to 2,600,000 l. which will leave a deficiency of 400,000 l. to be raised by a loan on Exchequer bills, or a lottery.

All the material parliamentary business it is expected will be finished by Thursday, the 12th of May.

Extract of a Letter from Wigton, in Galway.

"The spirit of emigration has also become epidemical in this country. Betwixt 200 and 300 people are to embark at Whitehorn, in a few weeks, for America. The country will suffer not only from the loss of its inhabitants, but also from the loss of its wealth. Some of these emigrants being people of property, it is supposed they will carry some thousand pounds in cash along with them."

Extract of a Letter from Venice, March 14.

"An action has just happened between two small squadrons of the Russian and Turkish fleets, in which the former were overcome. Advice was received by Admiral Spiritow, at the rendezvous at Paros, that the Captain Bassa had dispatched a squadron of three large ships, a frigate, and four gallies, to surprize the garrisons at Sciros, and retake that island. On the receipt of this intelligence, the Admiral dispatched four frigates, and a ship of 50 guns, to oppose their design. This small squadron came up with the Turks within half a league of the island, and an engagement began, in which one of the Russian frigates was burnt, one taken, and the 50 gun ship ran ashore; the other frigate escaped with much difficulty."

Every preparation is making for the embarkation of Gen. Gage for Boston in New-England, whose departure remains fixed for Saturday. The powers he is to be invested with are said to be very extensive.

In an apology for the late conduct of the Bostonians, the Writer says, "I think the affair of the tea is, in general, rather ill understood, and that the constitution of England, the fundamental law of property, and the inalienable rights of human nature, seem to have been but little regarded in this dispute concerning American taxation. That the constitution of England has been but little regarded must appear evident, when it is considered what the spirit of that constitution is, with respect to its idea of taxation. Does the Legislature levy a tax upon the kingdom in the same manner, and with the same pretensions as the King of France, by his edict, imposes taxes upon his subjects? certainly not: The Commons give and grant for themselves and their constituents; the Lords answer for themselves; and the King, by his assent and acceptance of such

gifts, binds the parties to fulfil the contract, and gives the deed the ſanction of the law. But, ſay the advocates for American ſlavery, taxation is a neceſſary part of legiſlation, forgetting, or rather infamouſly miſrepreſenting the truth, which is, that our conſtitution knows of no arbitrary legiſlative money-bills, nor acknowledges any other ſource of taxation but free gift. Can any man, then, have a right to give away another man's property?---certainly not. And the Commons of Great-Britain may give and grant away as much as they pleaſe of their own property, but they have no right to give and grant away the property of the Americans.

We hear from Stockton, that preparations are making there by many reſpectable families, in order to emigrate to America.

April 8. General Paoli, it is reported, has lately refuſed the offer of an employment in America.

Governor Hutchinſon, as ſoon as he arrives here, report ſays, will be knighted, and alſo promoted to a conſiderable poſt in adminiſtration.

A tranſport is ordered round to Portſmouth, to take immediately on board all the Officers that are abſent from their regiments in North-America.

April 9. *Thurſday night a Cabinet Council was held at Lord North's, at which all the great Officers of State aſſiſted, as did his Excellency Gen. Gage, which ſat late. After their riſing a Meſſenger was diſpatched to Portſmouth.*

Yeſterday a Patent, confirming the appointment of Gen. Gage to be Governor of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in North-America, paſſed the Seal.

The officers ordered upon the duty of America hang back, and declare it a piece of duty quite repugnant to their feelings, as men and Engliſhmen.

When the infamous Buckingham prevailed on his maſter, Charles the Firſt, to lend a ſhip of war, and ſeven armed merchant-men, then in the employ of the Crown, to the French King, to be uſed at the ſiege of Rochelle, the honeſt tars, actuated with a true Britiſh ſpirit, and love of religion, all mutinied, rather than ſerve againſt the Rochellers, who were contending for their liberty and religion. The commanders alſo of the merchant ſhips refuſed to engage in an action ſo repugnant to honour and conſcience. And though Vice Admiral Pennington, who commanded the King's ſhip, fired upon them to bring him to, yet the brave Sir Ferdinand Georges reſolutely broke through, and returned with his ſhip to England: The remaining ſhips were delivered to the French; but all the officers and ſailors, notwithſtanding great offers made, immediately deſerted. Not an individual amongſt a crew of that honeſt hearted though licentious claſs of men, one gunner excepted, was then found diſſolute enough to ſerve againſt their diſtreſſed brethren the French Hugonots. The miſcreant gunner was afterwards killed in charging a cannon before Rochelle, and his death, which was deemed a judgment, gave pleaſure and ſatisfaction to the whole Engliſh nation.

All the officers in the troops now preparing for America, it is confidently ſaid, have an actual promiſe from a certain great perſon, of advancement on their return from thence, if they behave according to private orders. What thoſe private orders are may be gueſſed at.

We are informed from the beſt authority, that the following four regiments have actually received orders from the War Office, to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for Boſton upon the ſhorteſt notice, viz. the 4th, 5th, 38th, and 43d, and that all the officers, notwithſtanding many of them had obtained the King's leave of abſence, have received orders to join their reſpective corps immediately, upon pain of being caſhiered.

It is ſaid that a very formidable fleet will ſoon make its appearance in the American Ocean, which will convince our enemies that we are not to be caught napping.

The report continues to gain credit, that the friends to the Boſtonians have made ſome overtures, which may probably prevent matters being carried to extremities; it is, however, generally agreed, that Gen. Gage will be ſent to America, to ſee all things ſettled upon a permanent and proper footing.

To the PRINTER *of the* LONDON CHRONICLE.

SIR,

SUCH is my regard for the Americans, that though a native of this Country, I do not know how I would wiſh our Rulers to act at this time. The great folly which the Americans are running into, is luxury. I hope we ſhall teach them to be wiſe, and attend to their real intereſt.

Though the preſent reſentment ſeems levelled at Boſton, yet as the *principle* is common to all, viz. the *parliamentary tax*, I fear the reſt of the Northern Colonies will ſo far take it as aimed at all, as in ſome degree to interrupt our commerce with them. This will in every ſhape be a loſs to us; for though it may leſſen the profit of their proviſion veſſels, bound to the Spaniſh and French Iſlands, yet the loſs of the ſale of the Britiſh commodities they carried is ours. This will likewiſe ſhew them, that their laſting and certain expectation of profit in commerce muſt ariſe from their own productions; which will naturally ſend them out of their maritime towns, to attend to the cultivation of their land; and thus they will become every day more independant of us: Whereas their profit on the ſale of our manufactures to the Spaniards and French, at preſent diverts many from that *true domeſtic policy*.

The French make cloth which pleaſes the inhabitants of Turkey and Italy better than our iniquitous fabric does. It may perhaps equally pleaſe the Americans; and when once commerce has taken a channel, who ſhall ſtem the tide! Our Cruiſers? Can they guard a coaſt of at leaſt 1500 miles, abounding in creeks and inlets? Wiſe policy! What is the loſs we may thereby ſuſtain? only of *a clear profit of about a million and a half ſterling from the Provinces of New-England, New-York and Pennſylvania*, with our loſs from the other Colonies. A trifle to ſo rich a Nation as we are!

I would, as a Politician, divide our American ſettlements into two claſſes. The firſt, and favourite one, the Weſt-India Iſlands import hither a million ſterling more than they export from us, the whole being almoſt articles of luxury and conſumption. Cotton is, I think, the only rough material they ſend us. True! but the Proprietors ſpend their fortunes here. If ſtrict inquiry was made, I fancy it would be found that large remittances are made from hence to Madeira and France for wines, and ſeveral articles of luxury. I cannot ſuppoſe, from what I have ſeen in theſe Iſlands, that leſs than half a million goes that way. What is pretty ſingular is, that *New-England exports from hence more than Jamaica does*, and that Jamaica exports from hence nearly as much as all the other Iſlands; ſo that *New-England and New-York export a greater quantity of Britiſh manufactures, than all the favourite Iſlands.*

New-England, New-York and Pennſylvania, ſend us, in articles of luxury, a few furs, but in caſh and bills, at an average of ſeveral years, about a million and a half ſterling, and about two hundred thouſand pounds in rough materials, to be worked up by our people. While the flags of truce were permitted during the laſt war, their remittances were much greater. *In the year* 1760, *the balance in our favour, from theſe three Colonies, was one million nine hundred thouſand and odd pounds.* Shall we then, on the whole, call our preſent conduct wiſe? What can we do? What would a parent do to reclaim a wayward child, on whoſe reformation the parent's ſubſiſtance greatly depends? Set them down as they were at the cloſe of the laſt war; and glory in amending an injudicious meaſure too long purſued.

The word *war* brings to my mind another tranſgreſſion of theſe wicked Boſtonians. They very ſimply imagining it would be for the advantage of Britain, conquered Cape-Breton in the war before the laſt: And we reſtored it, without indemnifying them, ſo far as I have heard, for their expence. Theſe very miſcreants continued a greater number of men conſtantly in arms, during the laſt war, than they were required to do; and moſt cruelly injured us, in a very eſſential manner, by ſending to the Havanna a ſupply of men, without whoſe aid that city had not been taken, nor our exhauſted troops carried off in ſafety. As a juſt puniſhment on the Gentleman who conducted that ſupply, to the ruin of his own fortune, he remained here for ſeveral years in a ſtarving condition; and, as if a general infatuation had at that time ſeized all ranks of people, even the then Houſe of Commons returned thanks to that people *for theſe exertions of Loyalty*.

April 5, 1774. Your's, &c.

COMMON SENSE.

NEW-YORK, MAY 16.

A Schooner arrived here laſt Thurſday from Caſco Bay; as they came paſt Boſton (Tueſday the 10th) they heard great Firing, by which we have great Reaſon to imagine General Gage was arrived there.

Saturday Night Capt. Gilford arrived here from Green Iſland in Jamaica: He ſailed the 10th of April in Company with Capt. Gill, in the Ship Charming Molly, for London: On the 23d he ſaw a Ship aſhore on the South Part of Kee Largo, her Main and Mizenmaſt gone, her Foreſail and double reefed Foretop-ſail ſet; it blew ſo hard that Capt. Gilford could afford her no Relief; he imagines it to be Capt. White, from Jamaica for London.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 18.

To the FREEMEN of AMERICA.

IT is impoſſible to review the Advantages we derive from our Connection with Great-Britain, without wiſhing it to be perpetual. We were formed by her Laws and Religion----we are cloathed with her Manufactures---and protected by her Fleets and Armies. Her Kings are the Umpires of our Diſputes, and the Center of our Union. In a Word, the Iſland of Britain is the Fortreſs in which we are ſheltered from the Machinations of all the Powers of Europe. No Wonder, therefore, we look forward with Horror to thoſe Convulſions that muſt attend (Ages hence) our Separation from that Country.

The Councils of a State, like the Faculties of the Mind, are liable to Prejudice and Decay.----The Conduct of the Britiſh Parliament towards America, for ſeveral Years paſt, carries ſtrong Marks of Inſanity and Folly. The Laws of Mechanics apply in Politics, as well as Philoſophy. A Grain of Wiſdom, properly managed, will out-weigh, in this Science, the whole Armies and Navies of Britain.

We have been in ſome Meaſure *paſſive* Spectators of the Manœuvres of our Mother Country. A Stamp-act---Revenue Acts---A Board of Commiſſioners---Judges of Admiralty, inveſted with new Powers---The Military ſet over the Civil Governors, and both rendered independant of the People---Reſtrictions on our Trade---Diſſolutions of our Aſſemblies---and diſregarded Petitions for Redreſs of theſe Grievances---have all been borne with a Temper and Moderation, which ſhew how much we value Peace and Order, and how ineſtimable we eſteem the Advantages of being connected with Great-Britain. We have only *aſſerted* our Right to Freedom. This has produced in ſome Places a few trifling Commotions, but theſe were conducted only by Mobs, who are always the firſt-born Offspring of Oppreſſion, and who are not unknown even in Britain, and particularly remembered there for having inſulted our King a few Years ago at his Palace Gates. Future Ages will hardly believe that we were deſcended from Britiſh Anceſtors, when they read of our having borne ſo long, and reſented ſo feebly, the Outrages committed by a Britiſh Parliament upon the deareſt Birthright of a Briton.

Moderation and Gratitude are ſometimes an Over-balance for Self-preſervation. The firſt Law of Nature cannot be contradicted by any ſocial or national Obligations. The Man, who refuſes to aſſert his Right to Liberty---Property and Life---is guilty of the worſt Kind of Rebellion. He commits High-Treaſon againſt GOD.

Liberty---Property and Life---are now but *Names* in America. Liberty is levelled by the the declarative Act of Parliament to tax us without our Conſent---Property is now annihilated by the late Act of Parliament, which deſtroys the Trade of Boſton. Our Countrymen are condemned without being heard---A whole Community ſuffer for the Conduct of a few Individuals---News-papers, and a private Letter from a Governor, are their only Accuſers---and Thouſands, accuſtomed to Affluence, are reduced to the loweſt Species of Poverty. "They cannot work---and to beg they are aſhamed." We dare not call even our Lives our own. The next Act of Parliament may ſummons our Aſſemblymen and Patriots, to expiate their Virtue at Tyburn.

New-York, Philadelphia and Charles-Town, cannot expect to eſcape the Fate of Boſton. Our Doom is delayed only with a View of dividing and weakening us. We have offered the ſame Indignity to the Britiſh Parliament, and have done nearly the ſame Injury to the Property of the Eaſt-India Company. When the Spirits of our Brethren in Boſton are ſubdued, our Rivers and Shores will probably be crowded with Men of War, and lined with Tide-waiters.

An Union of the Colonies, like an Electric Rod, will render harmleſs the Storms of Britiſh Vengeance and Tyranny. Remember, my dear Countrymen, we are contending for the Crown and Prerogative of our King, as well as for Liberty---Property and Life.----The Britiſh Parliament have violated the Conſtitution, in uſurping his *ſupreme* Juriſdiction over us. Our Brethren in Boſton may perhaps ſtand in Need of our Counſels. Every Stroke, aimed at them, is levelled againſt the Vitals of all America. Succeſs has hitherto crowned our Attempts to ſave our Country. Virtue---Unanimity and Perſeverance---are INVINCIBLE.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

Extract of a Letter from Bridport, in England, March 3, 1774.

"Trade is very bad at preſent, and but a very dull Proſpect; our Government are not content to make us *Slaves*, but ſeem determined to fetter the Americans alſo. I am a true Son of Liberty, and cannot help wiſhing well to the Cauſe.---The Poor in this Kingdom are in a ſtarving Condition. Wheat is extravagantly high, and little or no Employment; the Spirit of Emigration is great, and would be much greater, if the Poor could pay their Paſſages."

Extract of a Letter from Johnſon-Hall, May 5, 1774.

"John's Town goes on flouriſhingly, and from the great Numbers of People that daily flock here from all Parts, bids fair to be in a ſhort Time a conſiderable Place. We had almoſt all the Nations of the Wilderneſs with Sir William a few Days ago; they have delivered to him the two Senecas that murdered the Frenchman laſt Spring, and they are lodged in Goal, but their Fate is as yet undetermined."

By a Gentleman from Carliſle (which Place he left laſt Friday) we learn, that Advice was received there from Fort-Pitt, that upwards of 40 Indians were lately killed about 70 Miles down the Ohio, by ſome white People.

By Accounts from different Parts of Virginia we learn, that the Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, Fruit, and almoſt all Kinds of Vegetables, are greatly affected by the late Froſt.

The April Packet is arrived at New-York from Falmouth, but brings no later Advices than we had by Captain Coupar.

On the 12th of this Inſtant departed this Life, in the 28th Year of her Age, Miſs ABIGAIL HOWELL, Daughter of Mr. SAMUEL HOWELL, Hatter, and on the 14th her Remains were interred in Friends Burying-ground in this City, attended by a numerous and reſpectable Concourſe of her Fellow-citizens.-----The Suddenneſs of her Death, the Nature of her Diſorder, her blooming Age, as well as her peculiar Excellencies both of Body and Mind, made it the Occaſion of general Sympathy.----On Sunday ſhe was ſeized with a malignant ſore Throat, and on Thurſday ſhe was a lifeleſs Corpſe.---To the Thoughtleſs and Diſſipated let this be a ſolemn Leſſon of Inſtruction, that Life is fleeting as the paſſing Cloud, but Death and a Day of Retribution as certain as the returning Morn. Nor can any Virtue, any Accompliſhment, procraſtinate the deſtined and fatal Hour, or this beloved Object might yet have continued to gladden the Hearts of her dejected Parents with her wonted filial Piety and Tenderneſs.

Oh, "wert thou of the golden-winged Hoſt,
Who having clad thyſelf in human Weed,
To Earth from thy perfixed Seat did poſt,
And after ſhort Abode fly back with Speed,
As if to ſhow what Creatures Heaven doth breed;
Thereby to ſet the Hearts of Men on Fire,
To ſcorn the ſordid World, and unto Heaven aſpire!
Then you the Parents of ſo ſweet a Child,
Her falſe imagin'd Loſs ceaſe to lament,
And wiſely learn to curb your Sorrows wild;
Think what a Preſent you to God have ſent."

MILTON.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts of The Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, *adjuſted by the* Managers, *being a Summary of Receipts and Payments for the Year, ending the 25th of March*, 1774, viz.

DR.

BALANCE in the Hands of the Treaſurer, Peter Reeve, at ſettling the Accounts laſt Year, - -				£ 19	7 11
Received from ſundry Members on their Admiſſion,				45	0 0
Ditto from Ditto, quarterly Payments and Fines,				107	18 6
Ditto Intereſt on Monies lent, - -				121	18 1
DONATIONS, viz.					
Received of Mr. George Meade,	£ 3	0	0		
Mr. Edward Penington,	3	0	0		
Mr. Jonathan Mifflin,	3	0	0		
Mr. Thomas York,	6	0	0		
Mr. Thomas Penroſe,	6	2	6		
Capt. Robert Shewell,	1	0	0		
Reſidents in Liſbon. Capt. John Inglis, junior,	3	0	0		
Mr. Thomas Parr,	3	0	0		
Mr. John Bulkeley,	3	0	0		
Mr. William Tonkin,	3	0	0		
Meſſrs. Connel & Marony,	1	10	0		
				35	12 6
The Charity Box of Samuel Mifflin, Eſq;				16	4 1
The Executors of Capt. Joſeph Stout, a Legacy,				10	0 0
				£ 356	1 1

CR.

Paid ſundry Charities, amounting to - - -			£ 90	15	0
Clerk, and ſundry ſmall Expences,			12	0	6
Monies lent on Intereſt, - -			140	0	0
Balance in the Hands of Peter Reeve, Treaſurer, - - -			113	5	7
			£ 356	1	1
Capital Stock on Intereſt, March 25, 1773, - -		£ 2060	0	0	
Monies put out ſince, - -		140	0	0	
Capital Stock on Intereſt, March 25, 1774,		£ 2200	0	0	

City of Philadelphia, May 13, 1774.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

BEST FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen and Six-pence to Nineteen Shillings*, per C.
RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.

White Bread lb.	oz.	*Middl. Do.* lb.	oz.	*Rye Do.* lb.	oz.
1d. loaf, is 0	6¾	1d. loaf, is 0	7¼	1d. loaf, is 0	10¼
2d. ditto, 0	13½	2d. ditto, 0	14¾	2d. ditto 1	4½
4d. ditto, 1	10½	4d. ditto, 1	13½	4d. ditto 2	9
8d. ditto, 3	5	8d. ditto, 3	11	8d. ditto 5	2
12d. ditto, 4	15½	12d. ditto, 5	8½	12d. ditto 7	11

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Catherine, R. Torrens, and Schooner Peggy, J. Keogh, from Hiſpaniola. Sloop Dove, J. Beach, St. Euſtatia. Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingworth, Dominica. Brig Dove, W. Allen, Brig Ann, J. Eve, Barbados. Brig Mary, J. Taylor, Grenades. Brig Molly, J. Mullett, St. Kitts. Ship King of Portugal, R. Bulkeley, and Ship Woodmaſs, T. Callender, Cadiz. Schooner Nelly, N. Valence, and Brig Sophia, R. Walker, Antigua. Brig Betſey, S. Savadge, Madeira. Brig Elizabeth, C. Stewart, Liſbon. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Sloop Betſey, R. Harris, Virginia. Schooner Ambroſe, J. Wooton, Plymouth, Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, R. Iſland. Snow Sam, J. Burrows, Liverpool.

OUTWARDS. *Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Ship Saunders, R. Chilcot, Corunna. Ship Neſbitt, J. Hamilton, Cadiz. Ship Ranger, S. Wilſon, Quebec. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Brig Dove, W. Allen, Barbados.*

CLEARED. *Ship Sally, S. Covell, Snow Harmony, J. Cliſton, and Ship George, S. Martin, to Liſbon. Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, R. Iſland. Sloop Bentham, R. Alberſon, N. Carolina. Schooner Antigua Packet, S. Dunſcome, Antigua. Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, Cadiz. Brig Sally, J. Brown, Jamaica. Schooner Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, N. York. Sloop Sally, L. Topping, Boſton. Sloop Hetty, A. Dyar, Georgia. Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London.*

LAND-OFFICE, *May* 12, 1774.

AS the Secretary and Surveyor-General muſt both be out of Town the laſt Monday of this Month, the HEARINGS for that Day will be put off till the laſt Monday in June.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by

STEPHEN CARMICK,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, the 4th Door above Market-ſtreet,

A LARGE Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms for Caſh, or the uſual Credit. *Thetf.*

Juſt imported in the ſhip Ann, George Forten, maſter, from BRISTOL, and to be ſold, on reaſonable terms, by

WILLIAM FISHER, and SON,

At their STORE, in Arch-ſtreet,

TEN, 12, and 20d. NAILS, ſheathing ditto; bar and ſheet lead; kegs of white lead, ground in oil; iron pots and kettles, anvils; boxes and crates of Taylor's glaſs, quart, half gallon and gallon bottles; ſeine and ſail twine; beſt ſail cloth; cordage; boxes of pipes; a ſmall quantity of burning coal; with a variety of other MERCHANDIZE.

AS the partneriſhip between ANDREW CALDWELL and JOSEPH WILSON has been expired ſome time paſt, and as repeated ſolicitations to thoſe who are indebted to them by bond, note or book debt, have been ineffectual, Andrew Caldwell will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into a lawyer's hands, without diſtinction, if not diſcharged immediately, without further notice.

Juſt imported by ſaid *Andrew Caldwell*, and will be ſold on the very loweſt terms, ſail canvas, No. 1 to 7; yard ⅞ cotton check, yard wide ditto, yard wide linen check, ⅞ cotton ditto, ¾ linen checks and ſtripes, 10 and 11 nail ditto, cotton hollands, No. 1 to 2, 6-qr. bed bunts, window glaſs 11 by 9, 10 by 8, and 9 by 7; alſo a few barrels of choice Iriſh beef.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1774.

THOMAS BATT

HAS removed to the large Bank Houſe and Store, belonging to Peter Turner, between *Cheſtnut* and *Walnut* Streets, where he has for Sale a moſt valuable Collection of Old WINES, of all Kinds; Rum, Spirits, and Porter, in any Quantities. The repeated Orders he has been favoured with from the Country afford him the higheſt Satisfaction, as thoſe he has ſerved are approved Judges; and the Public may be aſſured, that his Liquor ſhall ever be *pure* and *unmixed*. 2M.

To be LETT, and may be entered upon immediately,

THAT well known Tavern, called THE OLD INN, in Frankford, now in Poſſeſſion of the Widow Mc VEAGH. For Particulars, enquire of ISAIAH WORRALL, near the Premiſes.

COVERS MARES this Seaſon, for Thirty-five Shillings each Mare, at JOSEPH RUDOLPH's, at the Province-Iſland Ferry, 4 Miles from Philadelphia, the beautiful elegant HORSE

CREOLE,

a full Blood, imported from Old England, 15 Hands high, a fine Black, with a Star and one hind Foot white, boney and well made, goes remarkably gay, true and light under the Saddle, and looks as fair for getting as good Colts, for either Turf or Saddle, as any Horſe in this Country. Good Paſturage for Mares, at Five Shillings a Week, on the Spot. †

NEW BOOKS,

Lately published and sold by ROBERT BELL, *Bookseller, in Third-street, Philadelphia,*

MEMOIRS of the Life, Character and Writings of the late Rev. Philip Doddridge, of Northampton.---*Price* 6*s.* Providence, an Allegorical Poem, in 3 Books----On the Works of Nature----On Revealed Religion----On Human Life----By John Ogilvie, A. M.---*Price* 6*s.* The Shipwreck, with Viaud's Voyages and Adventures.---*Price* 6*s.* Alſo, The Clandeſtine Marriage, a new Play, by Coleman and Garrick.

N. B. On Thurſday, the 19th of May, 1774, an Auction of Books will commence, at ſaid Bell's Auction Room, in Third-ſtreet, where printed Catalogues may be had, *Gratis*, on Thurſday Morning. 1 *W.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 30th day of May inſtant, at 7 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, on which Mrs. Elwes now reſides, containing about 40 acres and 96 perches; bounded by lands late of Andrew Rambo, deceaſed, and others:---A certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk aforeſaid, adjoining Penroſe's land and the New Ferry road, containing about 8 acres:---A certain tract or piece of woodland, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk aforeſaid, bounded by Paſſyunk road, and lands of Adam Eckart, and others:---A certain tract of improved meadow ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk aforeſaid; bounded by land late of Andrew Rambo, deceaſed, and others, containing about 4 acres:---And a certain tract of cripple marſh and flats, ſituate as aforeſaid, adjoining to and between lands late of the ſaid Rambo and the river Schuylkill, containing about 26 acres:---Late the eſtate of Henry Elwes; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 31ſt day of May inſtant, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Plumb-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front, on Plumb-ſtreet aforeſaid, 36 feet 10 inches, and in depth 90 feet; bounded by ground of William Morris, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Robert Conn; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1774.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the ſecond day of June next, at five o' clock in the evening, at the houſe of the Widow Gilbert, near Vine-ſtreet wharff, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia,

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware, Front-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, now in the tenure of William Marſhall. The houſe is 13 feet front, and 23 feet 6 inches in depth, and the kitchen is 18 feet 6 inches in length, and 9 feet 6 inches in width, with a piazza, of 8 feet, between the Houſe and Kitchen. The lot is 13 feet in breadth, and 150 feet in length; bounded on the eaſt by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth by William Wayne's houſe and lot, on the weſt by another lot, now of the ſaid William Wayne, and on the north by William Carter's houſe and lot; ſubject to the yearly rent charge of £ 1:15:5, being a proportionable part of £ 6 per annum, money of Pennſylvania. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known at the time of ſale, by THOMAS TILL. ¶

Germantown, May 9, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, who have any demands againſt the eſtate of *George Reiff*, or his Widow *Catherine Reiff*, late of *Germantown*, in the county of *Philadelphia*, deceaſed, to bring in an account thereof to the ſubſcribers, at ſaid *Germantown*, in order that they may be adjuſted; and all perſons who are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame. And whereas ſeveral legatees, mentioned in the laſt wills of ſaid *George* and *Catherine Reiff*, are unknown to the ſubſcribers, and ſuppoſed to live at a conſiderable diſtance, we thought proper to inſert their ſeveral names, to wit, *Peter Rubenack*, ſuppoſed to live in *Dunmore* county, in *Virginia*; *Mary Strickler*; *Mary Burghart*; or, if deceaſed, their children; *Magdalene Houſer*; *Mary Wilhelm*, if living, who are hereby notified to call on the ſubſcribers for their ſeveral legacies.

¶ JOHN BOWMAN, and JOHN KNORR, acting Executors.

TRENTON, *May* 7, 1774.

CHOICE pickled STURGEON, at 10*s.* the two gallon keg, and 12*s.* the three gallon keg, cured after the Baltic manner, by JONATHAN RICHMOND, at Trenton Falls, who by his long experience and practice in the trade for 12 years, and not truſting to hired hands and Negroes, who often ſpoil the ſame and do not put up the proper parts of the fiſh, as many others neglect, is enabled to vouch that his curing will ſtand the warmeſt climate. All maſters of veſſels or others, leſt they ſhould be impoſed on by perſons ſelling their fiſh in Richmond's name, are requeſted to take notice, that all his kegs are branded on the head with his name. To be ſold at Meſſieurs COX and FURMAN's ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, and at WILLIAM HARPER's ſtore, at the Crooked-Billet wharff, and no where elſe, in Philadelphia.

N. B. Pleaſe to follow theſe directions, draw off the liquor at the bung, into a clean pan, then take out the head that is branded, harden on the hoops and pour to it again its own pickle, and if at any time there is a ſupply wanting to cover the fiſh, add ſome good neat vinegar. ¶

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION, and tract of 114 acres of LAND, in the townſhip of Lower-Merion, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the river Schuylkill; whereon is a valuable well accuſtomed griſt and ſaw-mill, under one roof, the building partly ſtone and partly frame, of 58 feet by 32 feet; the griſt-mill hath two pair of ſtones, the one French burs, the other country make, with 3 boulting cheſts and reels, hoiſting gears, for wheat and meal, in the moſt commodious manner for making flour, and its ſituation well adapted for carrying on the mercantile branch of milling, as well as a great run of country work, having a public road from the Ridge (or Plymouth) road, ¾ of a mile to a ſtore for taking in wheat, oppoſite the mill, and being but 2 miles eaſtward from Lancaſter road, a canal is cut from the mill to the river, by which boats and canoes may unload at the mill on freſhes; alſo contiguous to the mill is a good and convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 4 rooms below and the ſame number in the ſecond ſtory, hath 6 fire-places, and a cellar under the whole (the kitchen excepted) a good frame barn, ſuitable ſtabling, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a thriving young orchard, having a variety of the beſt cyder and table fruits, about ten acres of good watered meadow; there is alſo, on the weſtward end of the ſaid tract, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a frame barn, an excellent ſpring of water and building over it, ſuitable for a dairy, a good old orchard, and a young thriving one, of the beſt collection of various ſorts of fruit, about four acres of good watered meadow, and good conveniencies to make as much more; the whole of the tract being nearly half clear land, the remainder well wooded. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the owner, living on the ſaid premiſes, will be ſhewn the ſame, know the terms of payment, and ſhall have an indiſputable title made, by

‖ 8 *W.* ANTHONY LEVERING.

WHEREAS the Goods and Chattels of JAMES M'GEE, late of the Townſhip of Upper-Makefield, in the County of Bucks, are attached, at the Suit of JOSHUA LINTON, for Debt, not exceeding Five Pounds. Theſe are therefore to give Notice to all the Creditors of the ſaid JAMES M'GEE, that they may appear on the 18th Day of June next, at the Houſe of John Wilkinſon, Eſq; in Wright's-Town, in the County aforeſaid, then and there to diſcover and make Proof of their Demands, as the Law directs in ſuch Caſes. ¶

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living near the Borough of Wilmington, *on* Tueſday, *the* 10*th of May Inſtant, an* Iriſh *Servant Girl, named* ANN LESTER, *about* 30 *Years of Age, of a middle Size, brown Complexion, dark coloured Hair, has her Ears bored, and had Lead in them when ſhe left home: Had on when ſhe went away (but may change her Clothes) a long black and white Calicoe Gown, two ſtriped Linſey Petticoats, one of them new, Shoes and Stockings, a Straw Hat, with a browniſh Ribbon round the Crown. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as her Maſter may get her again, ſhall have* One Dollar *Reward, if taken in* Wilmington, Two Dollars, *if within* 10 *Miles of home*, Three Dollars, *if* 20, *and* Four Dollars, if 30 *Miles from home, and reaſonable Charges, paid by*

JONAS PETERSON.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry her off, or harbour her, at their Peril. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, September 6, 1773, from the ſubſcriber, living in Carliſle, Cumberland county, a ſervant man, named PETER FLOYD, about 22 years of age, fair complexion, ſtrait hair, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtoop ſhouldered, round faced, brown eyes, uſed to chew tobacco, and drive a waggon; by information he followed waggoning late laſt fall, and the beginning of laſt winter, at Appoquinimy landing, New-Caſtle county. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant man, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have Three Pounds, and if brought to his maſter, Five Pounds reward, paid by

May 7, 1774. ‖ JAMES DAVIS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Mount-joy townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the ſeventh inſtant, two ſervant lads, one named JOHN M'DONNEL, *born in Ireland, about* 5 *feet* 6 *inches high, fair complexion; had on, when he went away, an old hat, a pea jacket, old leather breeches, old blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes. The other named* JOHN SIMS, *born in this country, about* 5 *feet high, fair hair, ſlender made, wants ſome of his fore teeth; had on when he went away, a new wool hat, old white cloth coat, ſpotted flannel jacket, old trowſers, half-worn ſhoes, and buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or* Four Dollars *for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

JAMES *and* ROBERT MOOREHEAD.

All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to carry them off, at their peril. *May* 9, 1774 ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named John Winſley, *about* 5 *feet* 6 *or* 7 *inches high, well ſet, about* 33 *or* 34 *years of age, has been in the country about* 14 *years, wears his hair, of a dark brown colour, cocks one eye a little, the upper part of his noſe is remarkably crooked, his eyes much bruiſed with fighting; had on, when he went away, an old hat, lappelled ſailor jacket, a ſtraight breaſted waiſtcoat, both of a dirty drab colour, an old check ſhirt, half-worn, brown pluſh breeches, old worſted hoſe, light coloured, and old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings; he talks good Engliſh, and can tell of ſeveral parts of the country. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ *ROBERT LAMBORN.*

Eaſton, in Northampton County, May 9, 1774.

WAS committed, laſt week, to the goal of this county, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain man, who calls himſelf *George Smith*, is about 22 years of age, black hair and beard, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has on an old felt hat, brown cloth jacket, with cuffs and wooden buttons, with braſs eyes, an old ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, old plain black everlaſting breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, and old ſhoes; he has a paſs with him, dated Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, 14th of May, 1773, and ſigned John Holmes; alſo ſigned Iſaac Davis, Cheſter, Nov. 22, 1773, and alſo ſigned James Bickham, Lancaſter, Dec. 16, 1773. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, in five weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, upon his paying his fees. PETER EALER, Goaler. ¶

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS the Overſeers of the Poor of Blockley, in the county of Philadelphia, hath, by order of the Court of Quarter Seſſions, held on the 9th of March, bound a certain OWEN OGURIN to me the ſubſcriber, and the ſaid OWEN OGURIN hath, by ſome evil minded perſon or perſons, been ſecreted; and the ſubſcriber is informed his uſual reſidence hath been with a certain Hance, alias John Butcher, who will give no account of him, only that he delivered him to one Evan Davis, who he ſaid was his maſter. Whoever will deliver me the boy, and inform me where he was concealed, ſhall have the above reward. JAMES WORSTALL.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are hereby deſired not to harbour or conceal the ſaid apprentice, as they will anſwer the ſame at their peril. *May* 10, 1774. ¶

CAME to the plantation of ABRAHAM LEVERING, in Roxborough townſhip, near Nathan Levering's tavern, on the 4th inſtant, a middling large red COW, with a white face, and ſome more white ſpots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 14th of April laſt, a large white COW, with a crop out of the off ear, and a ſlit in the near ear, about 12 or 13 years old, with holes through her horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away. JOHN VARLY. ¶

CAME to the plantation of JAMES SHEPARD, in Plymouth townſhip, ſome time in Auguſt 1773, a red and white BULL. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and fetch him away. ¶

Paſſyunk Townſhip, Philadelphia County, May 14, 1774.

CAME to John Rouſe's plantation, on the 28th of April, a darkiſh brown HORSE, near 14 hands high, about 9 years old, ſhod all round, a natural trotter, has a ſtar in his forehead, both hind feet white, and has ſome ſaddle marks. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again.

¶ WILLIAM DAVEY.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Dubre, deceaſed, on the Ridge road, two miles from Philadelphia, where the ſubſcriber lives, ſome time ago, a red ſpotted COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. *May* 14, 1774. GEORGE SHRANCK. ¶

TO be LETT, near 700 Rods of Banking in the Jerſeys, a little above Cheſter, between the Lands of Thomas Thomſon and Lynford Lardner, whereby a Number of Ditchers are wanted. Any Perſon or Perſons that incline to undertake the ſaid Work, may apply to the Subſcribers, near the Premiſes.

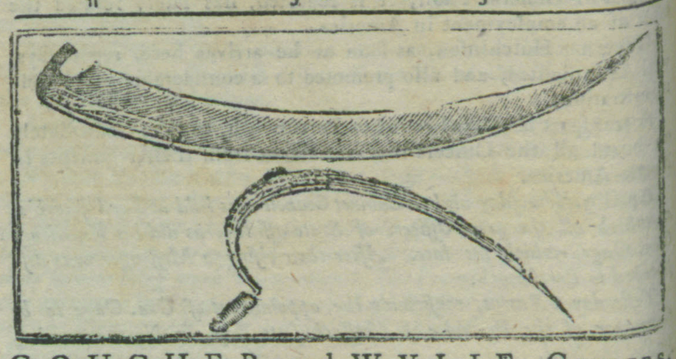
JAMES HINCHMAN,
JAMES STEELMAN,
THOMAS CLARK.

May 10, 1774.
¶

Big Spring, Cumberland County, May 14, 1774.

WHEREAS ANDREW GIBSON, of Northumberland county, ſold to the ſubſcriber, a tract of land, lying in Cumberland county (in Newtown townſhip) in the province of Pennſylvania, and hath not made a good right to ſaid land, and hath obtained one bond, dated the 28th of March, 1771, payable the firſt day of November, 1772, for 200*l.* near 100*l.* of which is paid, as appears on the back of ſaid bond; one other bond, dated as above, payable the firſt of November, 1773, for 90*l.* Now this may ſerve to forewarn any perſon or perſons, taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them, until he makes a lawful title to me for the ſame.

¶ JOSEPH JACOBS.



GOUCHER and WYLIE, CUTLERS, at the Sign of the SCYTHE and SICKLE, in Fourth-ſtreet, the fourth Door from Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

HAVE prepared a large Quantity of Graſs and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, for the enſuing Harveſt, which will be made in the beſt Manner, and warranted good if required, and ſold at reaſonable Rates.

They alſo make Iron Work for Houſes, Griſt-Mills, Paper-Mills, Saw-Mills, and the Weſt-Indies; Scale Beams and Steelyards. Silver and Copperſmiths Tools made and repaired, Edge Tools of all Kinds, and Smiths Bellows. They likewiſe cut Steel Stamps and Branding-Irons, and make all Sorts of White and Blackſmiths Work. ‖ 9 *W.*

Briſtol Borough, April 13, 1774.

THE Burgeſſes and Common Council of the ſaid Borough have thought fit to order, that, for the future, the following Rates ſhall he paid for the Stalls and Stands hereafter to be erected in the Fairs held in the ſaid Borough, viz. for every Stall 7ſ6, and for every Stand (except ſuch as are taken for Earthen Ware and Wooden Ware, which are to be lett as uſual) 3ſ9. All Perſons, who may attend the ſaid Fairs, to diſpoſe of their Goods for the future, are hereby deſired to take Notice of the ſame. *Signed by Order of the Council,*

JOSEPH HALL, *T. Clerk.*

FOR BRISTOL,

The SHIP CONCORD,
JOSEPH VOLANS,
MASTER,

A GOOD Ship, well fitted for the Seas, and expected to ſail early in next Month. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to the Commander, at their Wharff.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1774.

N. B. Arrived in ſaid Ship, a Number of likely healthy SERVANTS, young Men and Boys, their Times of Service to be diſpoſed of, by applying as above.

FOR BRISTOL,

The SHIP SALLY,

A NEW Veſſel, well fitted for the Trade, will be provided with neat and convenient Accommodations for Paſſengers, and is intended to be diſpatched with the firſt Ship. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to

THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Betſey, Captain Hood, from Briſtol, a Number of indented SERVANTS, Men, Women and Boys, whoſe Times of Service are to be diſpoſed of by THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS, who have imported in ſaid Ship, a great Variety of MERCHANDIZE.

FISHING-TACKLE.

Made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Dwelling-houſe, up the Alley, near the Sign of the George *Inn, in* Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, *a neat Aſſortment of* FISHING-TACKLE, *viz.*

RODS of ſeveral Sorts; Pocket-reels in Caſes, containing ſix, eight, ten and twelve Lines fitted, in each Caſe; Hooks of all Sizes, from the Minew to the largeſt Cod; Silk, Horſe-hair and Thread Lines, of various Sizes and Lengths; Deep-ſeas, with or without Leads and Lines; Braſs Wheels, Swivels, artificial Minews and Flies; Floats, with or without Corks, of ſundry Sizes; beſt Graſs or Indian Weed; Gut; Landing, Caſting and Minew Nets; Baſkets, Trimmers, &c. &c. as neatly fitted as at any Fiſhing-Tackle Shop in *London.*

JOSEPH STILES.

N. B. Good Allowance will be made to thoſe who buy a Quantity to ſell again.

ROBERT BASS

IS now opening a large, freſh, and valuable Aſſortment of capital Drugs, Patent Medicines, fine Colours, beſt Florence Oil, and a great Variety of other Articles, imported this Day, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London; and will be ſold in any Quantity, at the uſual reaſonable Rates.

N. B. A large Quantity of new Aniſeed, &c. &c. ¶

A NEAT Aſſortment of Superfine BROADCLOTHS and Trimmings; beſt Death Head, Baſket, ſpangled and embroidered Buttons; beſt black, white and buff Silk Breeches Patterns; black, buff, white and drab coloured worſted Ditto; white Silk Serge; two Pieces of the beſt white Sattins; Jeans, Jeanets; Fuſtians; corded Demities; and very fine white Drilling.---The whole making an elegant Aſſortment for Gentlemens Summer Cloathing.------The above Articles are well laid in, and will be ſold, at a moderate Profit, in any Quantity to ſuit the Purchaſer, by

PETER STRETCH,

At the North Side of Walnut-ſtreet, a few Doors below Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's Office.

Baltimore, April 30, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his BAIL, on Tueſday, the 26*th inſtant, a certain* Barney Cunningham, *an Iriſhman, who has followed draying in this town for ſome time, and formerly lived with one Mr. Mathers, Inn-keeper, in Cheſter, Pennſylvania; he is about* 5 *feet* 9 *or* 10 *inches high, pretty red faced, ſandy hair and beard, one leg larger than the other, which has been ſore all the winter, and probably is now ſo; had on, and took with him, a blue coat, patched on the elbows and under the arms, with ſilver waſhed buttons, an Engliſh caſtor hat, a white HORSE, about* 13 *or* 14 *hands high, which has the poll-evil on his head, a ſilver WATCH, which opens with a pin, four white ſhirts, two of them are marked B. C. It is imagined he is well acquainted both in Pennſylvania and the Jerſeys; it is probable he may change his clothes, and offer the horſe for ſale. Whoever takes up ſaid* Cunningham, *and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that Notice may be given to* JOB GREENE, *in Baltimore-town, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges will be allowed.* ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 2369.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 20.

Laſt Night arrived here an Expreſs from Boſton, by whom we learn that a Veſſel with the Port Bill arrived there the 10th Inſtant, and that General Gage arrived on Friday, the 13th, in the Lively Frigate; that Governor Hutchinſon, conſcious of his Guilt, had taken Sanctuary in Caſtle William among the Tea Commiſſioners.----That on Friday, the 13th, the People of Boſton had a Town Meeting, when they came into the following Vote.

At a MEETING *of the* FREEHOLDERS *and other* INHABITANTS *of the Town of Boſton, duly qualified, and legally warned in public Town Meeting, aſſembled at Faneuil-Hall, on Friday, the 13th Day of May*, 1774,

VOTED, That it is the Opinion of this Town, that if the other Colonies come into a joint Reſolution to ſtop all Importation from Great-Britain, and Exportations to Great-Britain and every Part of the Weſt-Indies, till the Act for blocking up this Harbour be repealed, the ſame will prove the Salvation of North-America and her Liberties; on the other Hand, if they continue their Exports and Imports, there is high Reaſon to fear, that Fraud, Power, and the moſt odious Oppreſſion will riſe triumphant over Right, Juſtice, ſocial Happineſs and Freedom.----And moreover, That this Vote be forthwith tranſmitted by the Moderator to all our Siſter Colonies, in the Name and Behalf of this Town.

Atteſt.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

By ſundry Letters from Boſton it appears, the firſt Account of the Bill greatly ſurprized them; but that they now ſeem cool, and are determined to act with Moderation and Firmneſs, and wait with the utmoſt Impatience to hear the Determination of the other Colonies.

By the Expreſs we hear, that the New-Yorkers have had ſeveral Meetings on the Occaſion, and have appointed a Committee to take the Senſe of the Town, and of the other Colonies, on ſuch Meaſures as will be moſt proper on this *alarming Occaſion*.

LONDON, March 30.

ON Friday laſt Mr. Edmund Burke ſpoke as if he had been inſpired, AGAINST the Bill for prohibiting Commerce in the Town of Boſton. The ſublimity and force of his argument never was exceeded in the Houſe of Commons. It is difficult to catch the words of this great Orator, his manner is ſo various and rapid; but we are endeavouring to get ſome chaſms in the materials we have collected accurately filled up, and hope to be able to give the whole to the Public, for the HONOUR OF THIS NATION. In the mean while, we give the ſubſtance of what was ſaid by another Member on the ſame ſide.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTONE's SPEECH on the BILL for BLOCKADING the TOWN of BOSTON.

MR. SPEAKER,

I FIND ſo much difficulty in pronouncing my ſentiments at any time, that, unleſs the Houſe is kindly diſpoſed to hear me at this late hour, I ſhall patiently ſit down, becauſe I am conſcious it will require their greateſt indulgence to enable me to expreſs myſelf in a manner worthy of their attention. A modeſty, becoming my ſituation, prevented me from offering my opinion before, when I ſaw men of ſo much ſuperior ability riſing from the beginning of the debate.

It may appear arrogant in a Member ſo inferior as I confeſs myſelf to be to offer objections to a Bill, ſo extenſive in its conſequences under every conſideration, eſpecially after it muſt have been ſo maturely conſidered, in every article, by men ſo diſtinguiſhed by their talents and high ſituations in office, beſides the general applauſe which has followed the Bill in its rapid progreſs through this Houſe. Nevertheleſs, though naturally diffident of my opinion, when I had the good or bad fortune (I don't know which to term it) of prognoſticating to the Chairman of the Eaſt-India Company the conſequences of ſending this Tea, on their own account, to America, and that the event has literally fulfilled my words, as it is well known to ſome Members now in my eye, it makes me more confident in warning the Houſe of what I apprehend will be the conſequences of this Bill.

I told the Chairman of the Eaſt-India Company, firſt in converſation, on aſking my opinion, and afterwards by letter, that the evidence might appear in the progreſs of things, that I conceived the Eaſt-India Company exporting Tea on their own account was, under every conſideration of their ſituation and inſtitution, WRONG, but, under the preſent diſcontents and diſputed matters of Government in America, CRIMINALLY ABSURD, becauſe they were preſenting themſelves as the butt in the controverſy, where they would probably come off with the loſs of the whole. The event has juſtified my prediction; for whatever re-payment the Company may obtain from the town of Boſton, under thoſe cruel coercive meaſures now propoſed (the effect of which I ſtill doubt) yet the Company muſt remain great loſers, even if the other provinces, equally culpable, are made to refund the loſs ariſing from their conduct; becauſe it was not ſupplies of caſh at a diſtant period the Company wanted, but an IMMEDIATE SUPPLY, to anſwer a temporary exigency, which a combination of the enemies of the Company had produced.

I now venture to predict to this Houſe, that the effect of the preſent Bill muſt be productive of a general confederacy, to reſiſt the power of this country. It is irritating, tempting, nay inviting men to thoſe deeds, by ineffectual expedients, the abortions of an undeceſive mind, incapable of comprehending the chain of conſequences which muſt reſult from ſuch a law.--I am not one of thoſe who believe, that diſtant provinces can be retained in their duty by preaching or enchantments; I believe that FORCE OR POWER, conducted with WISDOM, are the means of ſecuring regular obedience under every eſtabliſhment, but that ſuch force ſhould never be applied to any degree of rigour, unleſs it ſhall carry the general approbation of mankind in the execution. However much ſuch approbation may prevail at the particular moment in this Houſe, it is impoſſible to believe the ſenſe of Great-Britain, or the ſenſe of America, can go to the puniſhing a PARTICULAR TOWN, for reſiſting the payment of the Tea-Tax, which is univerſally ODIOUS throughout America, and is held in ridicule and contempt by every thinking man in this country.----The queſtion of taxing America is ſufficiently nice to paliate reſiſtance, if the ſubject had never been litigated in this country; but, after the higheſt characters in the ſtate had declared againſt the right of this country to impoſe taxes on America, for the purpoſes of revenue; after the general voice of the Senate had concurred in REPEALING THE STAMP ACT, upon that principle; after thoſe men, who had maintained theſe doctrines, had been promoted by his Majeſty to the firſt ſtations in the adminiſtration of civil and judicial affairs, there is ſo much mitigation to be pleaded in favour of the Americans, from thoſe circumſtances (allowing them in an error at preſent) that every man muſt feel the height of cruelty, by enforcing contrary maxims, with any degree of ſeverity at firſt, before due warning is given.

It is in vain to ſay that Boſton is more culpable than the other Colonies; ſending the ſhips from thence, and obliging them to return to England, is a more ſolemn and deliberate act of reſiſtance, than the outrage committed by perſons in diſguiſe in the night, when the ſhip refuſed to depart. That the blocking up of the harbour of Boſton to prevent the importation of Britiſh manufactures, or the exportation of goods which are to pay for them, is a meaſure equally abſurd as if the Parliament here, upon the reſiſtance which was made to their reſolution, by the riots at Brentford, and other diſturbances in the county of Middleſex, had decreed, by way of puniſhment, that the Freeholders ſhould have been prohibited from ſowing of wheat. For whoſe benefit do the inhabitants of Boſton toil and labour? The ſprings in the circle of commerce bear ſo nicely on each other, that few men can tell by interrupting one, the degree and extent to which the reſt may be expoſed. By excluding the importation of molaſſes, and the exportation of that ſpirit which is diſtilled at Boſton, the whole Guinea trade will be affected, and in conſequence the ſugar trade that depends upon it. In extending this kind of puniſhment to the other Colonies, every one muſt ſee the danger; and yet, if it can be approved for one, the ſame arguments will hold good to approve or reject it reſpecting the other. But let any man figure to himſelf the conſequences to this country, if a ſimilar puniſhment was applied to the colony of Virginia; 300,000 l. a year diminution in reveſiue, beſides the loſs of all the foreign contracts, and perhaps of that beneficial trade for ever. Notwithſtanding the general approbation which has been given to this bill, and the loud applauſes which have been re-echoed to every word of the noble Lord in explaining it, yet no man will be bold enough to ſay, that this PARTIAL PUNISHMENT is a remedy for the general diſeaſe, and yet without knowing what is to follow, no man can be vindicated (even ſuppoſing the bill right in part) for giving his aſſent to it. Thoſe Gentlemen who are in the ſecrets of the cabinet, and know how aſſuredly every propoſition from them is adopted by this Houſe, may be excuſed for their ſanguine acclamations in favour of the meaſure. But the general maſs, who muſt be equally ignorant with myſelf of what is to follow, can have no excuſe for giving their aſſent ſo readily for puniſhing their fellow-ſubjects in ſo unprecedented a manner, and their eager zeal ſerves only to ſhew how ready they are to obey the will of another, without exerciſing their own judgment in the caſe. If the government of this country is reſiſted in America, my opinion is, inſtead of removing the ſeat of government in the colony, and forcing the elements to bend to our will, which is impoſſible, that an effectual force ſhould be carried to the heart of the colony reſiſting, to cruſh rebellion in the bud, before a general confederacy can be formed. In the preſent caſe we abandon the government, and drive the inhabitants to deſpair, leaving the multitude a prey to any ambitious ſpirit that may ariſe. For my own part I am convinced, from experience in the colonies, that good government may be conducted there upon rational grounds, as well as in this country; but the power and means of governing, rewards and puniſhments, are taken from your ſupreme executive Magiſtrate in every ſenſe, and then you are ſurprized that all order and obedience ſhould ceaſe. The colonies can only be governed by their Aſſemblies, as England by the Houſe of Commons; the Patent Offices, as well as thoſe in the Cuſtoms, which were formerly given at the recommendation of the Governors, to men ſupporting government, and reſiding in the provinces, are now given in reverſion three or four lives deep, to men living in this country. The command of the military, which was another great ſource of reſpect and obedience, is likewiſe taken from the Governor; ſo that in TRUTH he remains an inſignificant pageant of ſtate, fit only to tranſmit tedious accounts of his own ridiculous ſituation; or, like a Doctor of the Sorbonne, to debate with his Aſſembly about abſtract doctrines in government.

I am far from wiſhing to throw any blame upon Governor Hutchinſon, or to condemn him, like the town of Boſton, unheard. The abſence of the man, and the general clamour againſt him, will reſtrain me from ſaying many things reſpecting his conduct, which appear reprehenſible. But I cannot admit a paſſage in the ſpeech of a noble Lord to paſs unnoticed. His Lordſhip alledges, "that the "Governor could not apply to the Admiral in the harbour, or to "the commanding officer of the troops in the caſtle, for the pro"tection of the Cuſtom-houſe officers, as well as teas in queſtion, "WITHOUT the advice of his Council." But I beg leave to inform the noble Lord, as I ſerved in that ſtation myſelf, that there is a volume of inſtructions to every Governor on this ſubject, whereby he is commanded, under the ſevereſt penalties, "to give "all kind of protection to trade and commerce, as well as to the "officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, by his own authority, without "the neceſſity of acting through his Council." Nor can I conceive a poſſible excuſe for the deſtruction of thoſe teas, while two men of war lay in the harbour, without the leaſt application having been made to the Admiral for protection, during ſo long a tranſaction.

The firſt eſſential point in thoſe diſputes which are now likely to become ſo ſerious by the weakneſs of Adminiſtration in this country in following no connected plan, either of force or favour, but conſtantly vibrating between the two, is to put ourſelves in the right, and for this purpoſe I would recommend the immediate REPEAL OF THE TEA DUTY, which can be vindicated upon no principles, either of commerce or policy. Men may alledge this would be giving up the point. But if we have no better points to diſpute upon, I am ready to yield the argument. Raiſing taxes in America for the purpoſes of REVENUE, I maintain to be unneceſſary and dangerous. A Stamp Act, as a meaſure of police, varied for the different Governments, and leaving the Revenue raiſed thereby to be appropriated by the reſpective legiſlatures, I hold to be a meaſure of the higheſt efficacy, for maintaining a due obedience to the authority of this country, and prolonging that dependance for ages to come. How far it can be executed after what has already paſſed, I am rather diffident, but of this I am certain, that in caſe Great-Britain is deprived of executing a meaſure of that nature, which by pervading every tranſaction ſecures the execution in itſelf, ſhe has loſt one of the greateſt engines for ſupporting her influence throughout the Empire without oppreſſion. Some men, who are for ſimplifying Government to their own comprehenſions, will not allow they can conceive that the ſupreme legiſlative authority ſhall not be paramount in all things, and taxation being fully comprehended in legiſlation, they argue, that the power of the one muſt neceſſarily follow that of the other; and yet we find mankind poſſeſſed of privileges, which are not to be violated in the moſt arbitrary countries. The province of Languedoc is a ſtriking example in refutation of the doctrines reſpecting taxation, which are held by ſuch narrow obſervers. The kingdom of Ireland is another inſtance in our dominions. There is not one argument which can apply for exempting Ireland from taxation by the Parliament of Great-Britain, that does not equally protect the Colonies from the power of ſuch partial judges. Every man ſhould now call to his remembrance by what obſtinate infatuation Philip the II. came to loſe the United Provinces. Can it be ſuppoſed that in a nation ſo wiſe as Spain was at that time, that no man perceived the injuſtice and futility of the meaſure in diſpute? But I can eaſily ſuppoſe, from the pride of authority where our vanity is ſo much flattered, that no man durſt venture a propoſition for receding from that cruel meaſure, after it had been reſiſted by violence.

Theſe are the general heads.

The particular objections to the Bill are, firſt for continuing the puniſhment "until ſatisfaction ſhall be made to the India Company," without ſtating the amount, or what that ſatisfaction ſhall be. Next, "until peace and good order ſhall be certified to be reſtored," when it is impoſſible as to the ſubject in diſpute that ſuch certificate can ever be granted, becauſe the cuſtom-houſe officers are removed, and all trade and commerce prohibited. The numerous diſputes and litigations which muſt neceſſarily ariſe in carrying this law into execution, on contract made by parties before they could be appriſed of it, and the diſpatch of ſhips in harbour under the limited time, without any exception for the deſertion of ſeamen, or wind and weather, is altogether melancholy to conſider! The power given to the Admiral or Chief Commander to order the ſhips returning from foreign voyages to ſuch ſtations, as he ſhall direct, is wild, vexatious and indefinite. That of permitting his Majeſty to alter the value of all the property in the town of Boſton, upon reſtoring the Port, by affixing ſuch quays and wharffs as HE ONLY ſhall appoint for landing and ſhipping of goods, is liable to ſuch miſrepreſentation and abuſe, that I expect to ſee every evil follow the exerciſe of it, and it muſt create infinite jealouſies and diſtractions among the people.

I am therefore of opinion that this Bill, both from the principle and manner in which it has been paſſed, and from fore-running the general regulations that are intended, and which ought at leaſt to accompany it, inſtead of quieting the diſturbances in Boſton, it will promote them ſtill further, and induce the inhabitants to cut off all communication with your ſhips of war, which may be productive of mutual hoſtilities, and moſt probably will end in a GENERAL REVOLT.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE of March 17.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

THE ſtate of America is now becoming the ſubject of ſerious conſideration. Every real friend to that country and to this muſt rejoice that it is ſo. Not only the diſtreſs of both countries, from the preſent meaſures, calls for that conſideration, but, what is of the utmoſt moment, the prevention of a national enmity being ſubſtituted for that confidence, which formerly cemented us together. That enmity muſt inevitably ariſe from continuing a ſyſtematic attempt in one part of the empire, to employ its ſuperior force in ſubduing the other to her will. Can it but be felt as an act of tyranny, never to be forgiven, if we employ our power not for the purpoſes of protection, but of oppreſſion.

But this deliberation muſt, to anſwer any great and good purpoſe, be conducted with candour, juſtice and wiſdom. Temporary expedients, violent, partial and precipitate counſels, ſerve only to increaſe the diſeaſe which they pretend to cure. The inflamed ſtate of the ſubject requires a tender hand, and lenient applications. "We have already tried what advantage is to be found in governing by force, and have no reaſon to be proud of the experiment." The great concerns of a great nation ſhould be meaſured upon a ſcale of proportionable magnitude. To ſpeak again in the words of a wiſe and benevolent Prelate---"A great, liberal, commanding ſpirit is wanting; ſuch as has appeared rarely in modern times, but was better known to the Antients; which, without computing and calculating what is ſtrictly due, can extort affection and gratitude by public ſervices---which can ſacrifice little, and even great intereſts to the eſtabliſhment of a ſolid, permanent authority, founded on juſtice and moderation---which, permitting her ſubjects to enjoy and improve all their natural advantages, can always avail herſelf of their wealth and numbers for the defence or the glory of the empire, and is ſure to find the moſt powerful reſources of government in their friendſhip and love."

Let juſtice and moderation govern the exerciſe of our ſupreme authority over our colonies, and they will embrace us again with hearts full of joy and acquieſcence. Let a great and liberal ſpirit go forth from hence, and it will be received in America with ſatisfaction, and obeyed without reluctance. Let the gentle hand of commerce and of requiſition, and not the red right arm of power by arbitrary taxation, draw from her the produce of her ſoil, and the ſurplus, if there be any, of her wealth. She will adminiſter thus to our wants, to our ſtrength, to our grandeur, not only without repining, and without complaint, but with cordiality and zeal. But

------- Differt ſummaſne pudenter
An rapias ----------

Too long have our regiments inſulted their ſtreets, and our ſhips harraſſed their harbours. Too long have we worn the face, without the advantages of hoſtility. Alas! no advantage can ever be derived from it, becauſe a victory would be our ruin. It would be a conqueſt over ourſelves, over the conſtitution, and the commerce of this country. For if the being taxed by our own conſent only, given by our Repreſentatives, be not the vital ſpirit of our conſtitution, what is ſo? If we aid in raviſhing this right from America, with what juſtice can we claim it for ourſelves? Let us not then eſtabliſh a precedent, which may conclude fatally to the whole kingdom.

Is not the commerce with America of the laſt importance to this country? Will a military force or irritating avenging meaſures, retrieve what our ill policy may loſe? Is commerce a ſubject of compulſion? Shedding blood would therefore be an act of ſavage rage, not of ſound wiſdom. It will not redeem, but utterly ruin our commerce. But the Americans will not oppoſe force by force. They will uſe a much more irreſiſtible mode of oppoſition. I do not ſpeak it to inſult, but to inform. I love and revere this country.---I know it is the wiſh of America to love and revere this country, not as ſlaves but as ſubjects. Their oppoſition will be ſilent, and its operation will be ſure, though ſlow. No cunning can elude, no force can fruſtrate its effects. Our commerce muſt ſink under it. The ſuperior power of this country will endeavour to aid it in vain. That power will find itſelf in the ſituation of Volſcens:

---------- nec teli conſpicit uſquam
Auctorem, nec quo ſe ardens immittere poſſit.

And for what is it that we are to hazard theſe conſequences? We are to fix a badge of ſlavery upon America, to eſtabliſh for ourſelves a barren revenue. Have our own burthens received one ſhilling alleviation from this American tax, ſo a---------- impoſed, ſo o---------- maintained? Is there any man in his ſenſes who expects from it any national relief? On the contrary, are we not this moment at the expence of a military eſtabliſhment in America for this ſole purpoſe, twenty times greater than was ever incurred before in times of peace? If our juſtice is baniſhed, where is our wiſdom? Is not all this increaſing our expences and our diſtreſſes, without an actual, without a probable equivalent? Is it not putting our beſt commercial advantages to the hazard, without any emolument if we ſucceed, without any retribution if we fail? Is this wiſdom, or is it folly in the extreme? Is it ſpirit or inſanity? This paradoxical policy which propoſes

Per damna, per cedes ab ipſo
Ducere opes, animumque ferro?

Are theſe the means of relieving the diſtreſſes of this unhappy---this exhauſted country? Becauſe her burthens are already greater than ſhe well can bear, with all her ſources of wealth, are we therefore to lop off one of her beſt, her ſureſt reſources, our American commerce?----That commerce from which the merchant, the trader, the manufacturer, the farmer, all draw the fruits of their toil, and the very means of ſupporting our national burthens. That commerce from which the beſt bulwark of our iſland, the navy, derives the ſtrongeſt ſinews of her ſtrength. That commerce which already furniſhes ſuch conſiderable ſupplies for the ſupport of government.

Theſe will be our triumphs----theſe our ſucceſſes. But will theſe feed the ſtarving manufacturer? Will they reimburſe the ruined Merchant? Will they compenſate the injured revenue? Will they man our navy, or miniſter any relief to the whole kingdom under the diſtreſs of a general ſtagnation of manufactures and of trade? Will it ſatisfy the calls of hunger, or alleviate the diſtreſs of bankruptcy, to read in the papers that our troops have put fifty thouſand Americans to the ſword; our fleets have laid the cities of Boſton and New-York in aſhes?

When we talk of maintaining our power over the colonies by ſevere laws and military force, we ſhould conſider the wiſdom of Queen Mary's obſervation, which applies equally here---"That the ſtate of every King conſiſts more aſſuredly in the love of the ſubjects towards their Prince, than in the dread of laws made with rigorous pains *"

When the diſtreſſes our conduct will, in all human probability, occaſion, bear hard upon us; when the emergency of a war calls for our military force at home, and all our ſtrength abroad, it will then be too late to recollect the wiſe obſervation which Tacitus aſcribes to a Britiſh King, when this country felt its day of foreign oppreſſion.----*Metus et terror eſt infirma vincula caritatis; quæ ubi removeris, qui timere deſierent, odiſſe incipiant.* Dread and terror are but weak bonds of attachment; and upon their diſſolution, when fear ends hatred begins. JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

* 1ſt Mary, ch. 1. ſt. 1.

May 25, 1774. NUMB. 2370.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

THE EXAMINER, No. IV.

IN the former Number it has been incontestibly proved, that all the Lands to which the Hartford, or old Connecticut Colony was intitled, at the Time of obtaining their Charter, and which they *prayed* the Crown might be covered by it, lay in a narrow Diſtrict on each Side of Connecticut River. The *Saybrook Purchaſe* and the Conqueſt from the *Pequot* Indians had at that time fixed and well known Limits to the *Eaſt* of that River, and fell far ſhort of reaching to Narraganſet Bay. And to the *Weſt* of the ſaid River, the Extent of the *Purchaſe* did not exceed *Twelve* or *Fifteen* Miles. The Reader, it is preſumed, is already fully ſatisfied on this Head; but as the *Weſtern Limit* is the material Part of the preſent Controverſy, there are ſtill other ſtrong corroborating Arguments offered in the Pamphlet; to which we now proceed.

ARG. 7th. The Bounds between the *New-Haven* and the old *Hartford*, or Connecticut Colony, were fixed nearly at the Diſtance already mentioned, *Weſt* of Connecticut River. The Hartford Colony had no Authority to ſolicit a Charter for New-Haven, or to include them in the Charter granted to themſelves. It was expreſly contrary to one of the Articles of the ſolemn *Conſideration* between the four united Colonies, that any *two* of them ſhould be joined in *one Patent* or Juriſdiction, without the *Conſent* of the whole. *New-Haven* was ſo far from *conſenting* to be included in the *Connecticut Patent*, that they intended to have a diſtinct Patent for themſelves. Nay it appears on their Records, that, when Mr. *Winthrop* went to England in 1661, with the Petition of Connecticut Plantation for a Patent, they "warned him by Letter, *not to have his Hand* in ſo UNRIGHTEOUS AN ACT, as ſo far to extend the Line of his Patent, that the Colony of New-Haven ſhould be involved in it, for Anſwer thereunto he was pleaſed to certify in two Letters that *no ſuch Thing was intended, but rather the contrary*---which, continue they, *made us eaſy*, who elſe could have procured a Patent for ourſelves, with our *known Bounds* according to Purchaſe [meaning from the Indians] without doing any Wrong to Connecticut in their *juſt Bounds*."

ARG. 8th. Mr. Winthrop, that he might appear to keep this Promiſe, and not to include New-Haven in his Charter, had it framed without any particular Extent on the Sea Coaſt; and indeed ſo *confuſed, defective* and *unintelligible* in its Limits, that it does not deſcribe or bound any preciſe Tract of Country, and cannot, by the moſt liberal Conſtruction, be conſidered as conveying any, except ſo far as may be implied from the *Petition*, and the Preamble, to have been intended as the Object of it; namely the *actual Purchaſe, Improvements* and *Settlements* of the old Connecticut Colony, as they ſtood in 1661, at the Time of drawing up their Petition to the Crown. Yet this is the *Charter* which a Party of their Deſcendants, to the great Grief of many of their Brethren of the ſame Colony, and the public Diſturbance of their Neighbours, now attempt to ſtretch over a great Part of North-America, and thereby to intrude upon Lands that have been peaceably held for near a Century paſt, under other Crown Grants. Leſt it may be thought that Injuſtice is done to the *Connecticut Charter* by calling its Limits *confuſed, defective* and *unintelligible*, an Abſtract of it is publiſhed in the Appendix to the Pamphlet, and the Country granted by it is deſcribed as follows, viz.----

"Charles 2d, &c. Whereas we have been informed by the "humble Petition of JOHN WINTHROP, JOHN MASON, &c. "being Perſons principally intereſted in our *Colony or Plantation of "Connecticut*, in New-England, that the *ſame* Colony or the *greateſt "Part* thereof was PURCHASED and obtained for great and va"luable Conſiderations; and *ſome other* Part thereof *gained* by "*Conqueſt*, &c. at the only Charges of them and their Aſſociates--- "NOW KNOW ye that, in Conſideration thereof, and in Regard the "*ſaid Colony* is remote from other the *Engliſh Plantations* in the "Places aforeſaid---we have given, granted, &c. *all that Part of "our Dominions in New-England in America, bounden on the* EAST "*by Narraganſet River, commonly called* NARRAGANSET-BAY, "*where the ſaid River falleth into the Sea*; *and on the* NORTH, *by "the Line of the Maſſachuſetts Plantation*; *and on the* SOUTH *by "the* SEA; *and in Longitude as the Line of the Maſſachuſetts Colony, "running from* EAST *to* WEST, *that is to ſay, from the ſaid "Narraganſet-Bay on the* EAST *to the South-Sea on the* WEST "*Part*, &c."

OBSERVATIONS *on the* CHARTER *and* PETITION.*

1. The Petitioners for the Charter, viz. *John Winthrop*, &c. are deſcribed as repreſenting the "Colony or Plantation of Connecticut, in New-England," and their *Prayer* is, that the ſaid "*poor Colony* may find ſuch gracious Acceptance with his Majeſty, as to grant their humble Deſire of a Charter.

2. They repreſent that the "*ſame Colony* (namely the Plantation or poor Colony of Connecticut) or the *greateſt Part thereof*, was *purchaſed* for GREAT AND VALUABLE CONSIDERATIONS," even the mighty Sum of a THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING, to be raiſed "by a Duty on all Beaver Skins and Corn, that ſhould be carried out of Connecticut River!" This, however, was but a ſmall Conſideration, compared to the Debt which was remitted to the Crown by WILLIAM PENN, 18 Years afterwards, for the Province of Pennſylvania; and altho' a *Thouſand Pounds* might be conſidered in thoſe Days as an Equivalent for the little Saybrook Juriſdiction, yet it could never have been propoſed as the Value of the whole of Lord Say and Seal's Patent, even if Mr. *Fenwick* had been empowered to ſell the whole, which he expreſly declares *he was not*. Much leſs could it be propoſed as a Conſideration for thoſe immenſe Tracts of Country, now claimed under the preſent Connecticut Charter! Mr. *Trumbull* values that Part of it which lies within the Lines of Pennſylvania, at SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS; but this is not a *Tenth Part* of their Claim. The whole, therefore, at his Eſtimate of Twelvepence per Acre (excluſive of the preſent Colony of Connecticut) is worth SIX MILLIONS---a noble Purchaſe for a *Thouſand Pounds!* And yet in ONE Part of the *Petition* for the Charter, they do not pretend to have purchaſed any Country at all, but only a *Juriſdiction Right* from Mr. Fenwick.

3. But beſides this *Purchaſe*, ſuch as it was, which, in the Preamble to the *Charter*, is called the *greateſt Part* of the Colony, Mention is made of "*ſome other Part gained* by Conqueſt." Now the Bounds of this *Conqueſt* was declared, at a Meeting of the Commiſſioners of the united Colonies, September 3, 1646, to be *Pequot*, or *New-London*; and it was at the ſame Time further declared, that this was "the Bounds at firſt propounded for Connecticut" on the *Eaſt*----Their Bounds on the Weſt were the *New-Haven* Lines.

4. In the Charter, the Country to be covered by it is conſidered as one diſtinct *Colony*, "remote from other the Engliſh Plantations."

It is, therefore, preſumed that the following Concluſion † is now obvious from the whole Face of the *Petition*, as well as of the *Charter*, that it was ſolicited and obtained with this *only Intention*, viz.---to cover what was known and acknowledged in 1662 to be the Plantation or Colony of Connecticut; and that the Land belonging to any other Colony or State, either to New-Haven or the Dutch on the *Weſt*, or to Rhode-Iſland on the Eaſt, could not be included in it. For any Expreſſions in the Charter, repugnant to the clear and legal *Intent* of it, would be abſolutely void in themſelves.

ARG. 9th. Before the Connecticut Charter was Three Months old, this was declared to be the Senſe of the Crown. Mr. Winthrop, in framing the Charter, had extended its Limits *Eaſtward* to Narraganſet-Bay, the old Boundary of Lord Say and Seal's Grant. But without any Regard to the pretended Right of Connecticut under that Grant, or to the Expreſſions of their own Charter, when it appeared to intrench upon Lands belonging to Rhode-Iſland (which were never *intended* to be granted by it) Twenty-five Miles were cut off from it, and *Paukatuck* River was declared to be the Eaſtern Bounds of the Connecticut Charter, "any Grant or Clauſe therein to the contrary notwithſtanding."

ARG. 10th. It was alſo the Senſe of New-Haven, that their Colony neither *was* nor *could* be included in the Connecticut Charter. It has been obſerved above, that they *could* not be included without their own Conſent; that they had warned Mr. Winthrop, before he obtained his Charter, not to have his Hand in ſo *unrighteous* an Act as to include them, and that he had given them his ſolemn Aſſurance, that no ſuch Thing, but rather the contrary, was *intended*. Had there been nothing more, and had the Charter even included *New-Haven*, inſtead of being granted (as it expreſly was) *only* to cover the old Colony or Plantation of Connecticut; this previous Aſſurance of Mr. Winthrop, that it was *intended* to cover no *more* but their own Plantation, would have effectually barred it, whatever might have been its Limits, from advancing one Foot into any other Settlement.

New-Haven continued of the ſame Opinion after the Connecticut Charter was paſſed, namely, that it did not extend to them; and when it was firſt ſhewn to them, "they declared that their Colony *was not at all mentioned in it*, and gave ſome Reaſons why they believed the *King did not intend to put them under* Connecticut."---They remonſtrate againſt ſome Intruſions made upon them by Connecticut, under Colour of their Charter, and accuſe them of "taking a prepoſterous Courſe, firſt to diſmember *New-Haven*, "and then offering to treat with them about Union"---which is, as if one Man, "propoſing to treat with another, ſhould firſt cut "off from him an ‡ Arm, a Leg and an Ear, and then come to "treat with him about Union."---They afterwards drew up an Appeal to his Majeſty, praying him to explain "his true *Intend*-"*ment* and Meaning in the Connecticut Patent, whether it was to "ſubject New-Haven Colony under it, or not?"---Mr. *Winthrop*, who yet remained in England, kept this Appeal from being preſented, and repeated, by Letter, his Aſſurance, that it was not intended to include them; for if it had been ſo intended "*it would have been injurious in taking out the Patent, not to have inſerted a proportionable Number of their Names in it.*"----How the Patent came at laſt to be explained, and its Limits ſettled, ſo as to include New-Haven, will appear under a ſubſequent Argument.

Having thus fully ſhewn that the Charter under Conſideration was *intended* only to cover the old Connecticut Plantation, and that it can derive no Support from Lord Say and Seal's Patent, but muſt reſt wholly on its own Foundation, all that now remains is to lay before the Reader a brief Sketch of that Part of the Pamphlet, which enquires "what Colour the Charter itſelf gives for the preſent enormous Claims, made by the Colony of Connecticut, and what Conſtruction has been given to its Limits for more than a Century paſt, as well by themſelves, as by the Crown, and the neighbouring Colonies? Theſe Points will be examined in the next Number.

POSTSCRIPT.

IN the firſt Number it was obſerved, that ſome of the Connecticut Writers had triumphed much in an *Opinion* obtained from *four* eminent Counſellors in England, founded on Queſtions nothing to the Purpoſe, being plainly *Petitio Principii*; but that, unluckily for Connecticut, *three* of theſe Counſellors are now retained on the Part of the Proprietaries of this Province. The Reader perhaps may have ſome Curioſity to know, whether Connecticut be encouraged in their preſent exorbitant Claims by the *fourth* of thoſe Gentlemen, and I am glad to have it in my Power to give Satisfaction on this Point, by the following authentic Paper, viz.---

Extract of a Letter *from* RICHARD JACKSON, *Eſq; late Agent for the Colony of Connecticut, to Governor Trumbull, Feb.* 1770.

"I apprehend that in caſe the Title of the Colony of Con"necticut, to Lands on Saſquehanna, comes in Queſtion before "the Privy Council, that Court will probably *determine againſt* "*their Title*, upon Principles they have adopted and judged upon "on many late Occaſions. They ſeem to have conſidered all the "*antient Grants* of the Crown as *conditional*, both as to the whole "and every Part, and *defeaſible* by every Thing that can be called "*Dereliction*. Perhaps the Settlement of the Line with New-"York might be deemed ſuch a *Dereliction* of the whole Country "*Weſtward*, and *probably was underſtood as ſuch by the Colony, at "the Time it was* adjuſted. But if not, the Claim having *never "been kept* up, or *publicly avowed*, either by *Proteſtation* againſt "the Grant of the Crown, or otherwiſe, would be *deemed a "Dereliction of all the Right* the Colony might *once* have had. I "do not know that the Privy Council would determine thus---- "I could urge *ſome* Arguments againſt it. But I think, upon "the whole, ſuch a Determination *ſo much more likely than "the contrary*, that I SHOULD NOT ADVISE the Colony to "*try* ſuch a Queſtion; eſpecially as I am ſtrongly inclined to think "that ſuch an Acquiſition, added to their preſent Government, "if to continue annexed as Part of it, would be more likely to "be a Burthen and Expence, than add any Happineſs, Security "or ſubſtantial Benefit to the Colony in its political Capacity, "whatever Advantage it might be of to Individuals."

This Letter ſufficiently accounts for the Backwardneſs of the Leaders in the Connecticut Claim to come to a Trial of its Vali-

* *An Abſtract of both is inſerted in the Pamphlet, from which theſe Quotations are taken.*

† *The Reader will excuſe ſome Repetitions that muſt neceſſarily ariſe in bringing ſundry Matters into one Point of View, in order to form a general* Concluſion *from the whole.*

‡ *This Method of Amputation and Intruſion is much the ſame which the preſent Connecticut Claimants have purſued with Reſpect to Pennſylvania.*

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship PITT, JOSEPH CHEESMAN, Commander, from LISBON and FALMOUTH,
LISBON WINE, of an excellent Quality,
LEMMONS,----ALMONDS,
WALNUTS,----FIGS,
OIL,---CORKS,---BRIMSTONE, &c.
To be SOLD, by
CHARLES WHARTON,
At his STORE, near the Drawbridge. ¶

Port-Royal Town, Lancaſter County, May 16, 1774.

THE Owners of LOTS in this Town are requeſted to meet the Proprietors, at the Houſe of Adam Ricart, in in the Borough of Lancaſter, on the 13th and 14th Days of June next; at John Jones's Tavern, in Carnarvon Townſhip, on the 17th and 18th (this being the moſt convenient Place for thoſe of the Counties of Cheſter and Berks) at Port-Royal the 27th, 28th, and 29th following, at which Times and Places the ſaid Proprietors will attend, in order to grant Deeds for the Lots to the ſeveral Adventurers, where it is expected none will fail attending, in order to ſecure their Titles. The Trade to this Place from the back Country increaſes daily, and there is the higheſt Reaſon to believe that it will ſoon become a Place of very conſiderable Importance; Nature ſeems to have particularly pointed out this Place, as the beſt and moſt convenient Situation for Trade with the back Country, for many Hundred Miles up the Saſquehanna River, and its various Branches. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Wedneſday, the firſt Day of June next, at the Coffee-houſe,

A HOUSE and LOT, in Jones's Alley, next Door above Mr. Emlen's Store; it is 19 Feet front, and 60 Feet deep. A good Title will be made, by THOMAS LAMBERT BYLES. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 6th day of June next, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, two full equal and undivided fifth parts (the whole into five equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, and between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in front, in the whole, 25 feet 9 inches, and in depth 178 feet; bounded eaſtward with a lot formerly of William Maltby, now of Anthony Morris, ſouthward with Cheſtnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, weſtward with ground late of William Huſſon, and northward with the back end of Market-ſtreet lots, or Elbow-lane; ſubject to a proportionable part of the Widow's dower therein; late the eſtate of William Clare; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 7th day of June next, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, two certain meſſuages or tenements, together with a diſtillery and wharff, and all and ſingular the implements for the purpoſe of diſtilling, in the ſaid diſtillery occupied, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate at Point-pleaſant, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth about 200 feet, and in depth about 300 feet; bounded by ground late of William Maſters, deceaſed, and others; late the eſtate of William Maſters; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 7th day of June next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 7 o' clock in the evening, one moiety or equal half part (the whole into two equal parts to be divided) of a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, now in the tenure of William Huſſey, containing in breadth, on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, in the whole, 12 feet 9 inches; bounded by meſſuages now or late of Joſeph Redman and Philip Syng, and by Water and Front-ſtreets aforeſaid; ſubject to the term of the natural life of a certain Capt. Thomas Bourne therein; late the eſtate of John Johnſon, and Rebecca his wife; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

IT is deſired by AMOS JONES's Executors, that if there are any of his Siſter MARY JONES's Children living, they ſhould make them known to JACOB THOMAS, of Coventry, in Cheſter County, or to Abel Thomas, of Exeter, in Berks County, where they may be informed of a Legacy, left them by their Relations; and if they are removed out of the Province, it would be a Kindneſs to them, if their Acquaintance would let the above named Friends know where, either by Writing or otherwiſe. Said MARY JONES married ABRAHAM GRIFFITH, and lived in the Great Valley, and alſo in Coventry. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 20th day of July next, in the town of Carliſle, in Cumberland county, a certain lot or piece of ground, with a ſtone houſe, kitchen, and ſquare log ſtable thereon, ſituate in the ſaid town. Alſo a plantation or tract of patented land, ſituate, lying and being in Middletown townſhip, near ſaid town of Carliſle, containing 244 acres, with the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Alſo a certain other plantation or tract of land, ſituate and being in the ſame townſhip, adjoining the abovementioned tract of land; bounded by lands of Robert Callendar, Jonathan Holmes, and others, containing 176 acres and 116 perches, with allowance, &c. One other tract or parcel of land, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, containing 61 acres, and the uſual allowance; which ſaid laſt mentioned two tracts or parcels of land were granted and conveyed to William Trent, by James Stackpole, and Margaret his wife, by their indenture, bearing date October 12, 1767. And alſo one other piece or parcel of land, adjoining the abovementioned tracts of land; bounded by lands of Jonathan Holmes, Matthew Miller, and others, containing 243 acres and 66 perches, and allowance, ſurveyed by virtue of a warrant, bearing date December 23, 1765. Which ſaid lands, and premiſes, are ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of William Trent, Eſq; by EPHRAIM BLAIN, Sheriff.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

LONDON, March 29.

SUBSTANCE of the DEBATES on the BOSTON PORT BILL.

THE Houſe on Wedneſday reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Boſton port bill. Sir Charles Whitworth having taken the chair, the debates opened in the following manner.

Mr. Fuller ſaid, his wiſh was to make an alteration in the bill, by exacting a fine previous to blockading the port. He agreed that the port of Boſton was of infinite conſequence and the greateſt utility imaginable to Great-Britain; that the bill under conſideration was without a precedent, as the inſtances of Edinburgh and Glaſgow, which had been adduced, were not by any means caſes in point; that blocking up the port was a puniſhment infinitely too ſevere for the firſt offence; that the Boſtonians, upon the firſt reſiſtance, will refuſe to remit the money they owe you; that nothing but confederacies would ſpring up among them; that he was ſtrongly of opinion, that this bill could not be carried into execution without a military force; that if a ſmall number of men were ſent over, the Boſton militia would immediately cut them to pieces; that if you ſend over a larger number, 6 or 7000, the Americans will debauch them; and by theſe means we ſhould only hurt ourſelves. I would begin (ſays he) by an amercement; nor would I wiſh this bill to take place, until they had refuſed the payment of it; I apprehend that about 15,000l. would make amends to the India Company, and in ſome meaſure be a relief to the Cuſtom-houſe Officer who has been tarred and feathered, and where damages are done by unknown perſons, the community ſhould be made to pay; he therefore wiſhed that the Houſe would adopt the amendment he had propoſed.

Mr. Herbert oppoſed the meaſure which Mr. Fuller propoſed; ſaid the propoſition would by no means relieve us, but throw us into greater difficulties. He ſaid, the Boſtonians would certainly reſiſt the payment of the fine; that we muſt then have recourſe to this method; the meaſure propoſed was ſtill more likely to be reſiſted than the bill, becauſe the fine would be laid on all America; this would induce others to join in the oppoſition, who before were not concerned in it; he ſaid the Americans were a ſtrange ſett of people, and that it was in vain to expect any degree of reaſoning from them; that inſtead of making their claim by argument, they always choſe to decide the matter by tarring and feathering; that the method now propoſed in the bill would become more a puniſhment by their refuſal, than by their compliance; that the Americans alone were the perſons by whoſe behaviour the lenity or ſeverity of the meaſure was to be proved; he therefore ſhould agree to the bill, in preference to the amendment propoſed.

Lord North ſaid, however great his obligations were to the candour and public ſpirit of the Hon. Gentleman who made the motion, yet he differed much from him in the amendment propoſed. His Lordſhip obſerved, that though the Hon. Gentleman had ſaid it was the Firſt offence, yet upon recollection he was very ſure he would not be of that opinion, as the people at Boſton had began many years ago to endeavour to throw off all obedience to this country; that indeed this was the firſt time Parliament had proceeded to puniſh them. He added, "I am by no means an enemy to lenient meaſures, but I find that reſolutions of cenſure and warning will avail nothing; we muſt therefore proceed to ſome immediate remedy; now is our time to ſtand out---to defy them; to proceed with firmneſs and without fear;" that they would never reform until we take a meaſure of this kind. Let this bill produce a conviction to all America that we are now in earneſt, and that we will proceed with firmneſs and vigour; that conviction would be loſt if they ſee us heſitating and doubting; that it would be enough to ſhew, that Great Britain is in earneſt. The merchandize now will be landed at Marblehead, in the Province of Salem, which is putting Boſton about ſeventeen miles from the ſea, with reſpect to foreign trade; this reſtriction will be continued as long as they perſiſt in their preſent proceedings; it will operate ſeverely or mildly againſt them, according to their behaviour; if they are obſtinate, the meaſure will be ſevere; if not, mild. He believed that Boſton would not immediately ſubmit to a fine, nor to the intention of the preſent bill, unleſs it came attended with a mark of reſolution and firmneſs that we mean to puniſh them, and aſſert our right; it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe but ſome of our own people may in ſome degree ſuffer a little, but we muſt compare thoſe temporary inconveniences with the loſs of that country, and its due obedience to us; they bear no compariſon, and the preference muſt certainly be given to the latter, and attended to. The Hon. Gentleman tells us, "that the Americans will not pay their debts due to this country, unleſs we comply with their diſpoſition." I believe (ſays his Lordſhip) things will remain much in the ſame ſtate as they did upon a like occaſion; they threatened us with the ſame thing if we did not repeal the ſtamp act; we repealed that act, and they did not pay their debts. If this threat is yielded to, we may as well take no remedy at all; their threats will hold equally good to the fine propoſed by the Hon. Gentleman, as to the operation of this bill. I hope that we every one feel that it is the common cauſe of us all, and ſuch an unanimity will go half way to their obedience to this bill. The Hon. Gentleman tells us, "that the act will be a waſte piece of paper, and that an army will be required to put it in execution." The good of this act is, that four or five frigates will do the buſineſs without any military force; but if it is neceſſary, I ſhould not heſitate a moment to enforce a due obedience to the laws of this country. The ſituation of the troops in that country has been ſuch, that no Magiſtrate or Civil Officer of the Peace has been willing to call forth their ſtrength on proper occaſions; it will become us to find out ſome method, whereby the military force may act with effect, and without bloodſhed, in endeavouring to ſupport and maintain the authority of Great-Britain; but I hope that this act will not, in any ſhape, require military force to put it in execution; the reſt of the Colonies will not take fire at the proper puniſhment inflicted on thoſe who have diſobeyed your authority; we ſhall then be nearly in a ſituation, that all lenient meaſures will be at an end if they do; but if we exert ourſelves now with firmneſs and intrepidity, it is the more likely they will ſubmit to our authority. If the conſequences of their not obeying this act are likely to produce rebellion, that conſequence belongs to them, and not to us; it is not what we have brought on, but what they alone have occaſioned; we are only anſwerable that our meaſures are juſt and equitable. Let us continue to proceed with firmneſs, juſtice and reſolution; which, if purſued, will certainly produce that due obedience and reſpect to the laws of this country, and the ſecurity of the trade of its people, which I ſo ardently wiſh for.

Mr. Montague (ſecond ſon of Lord Sandwich) expatiated much on the load of debt which this country had incurred on obtaining America in Germany; that we had ſpilt the deareſt and beſt blood we had in the attainment of it; that it had been the reſult and deliberation of our councils to obtain the poſſeſſion of it by any means, and at any riſque whatſoever; that it had been the darling object of this country ever ſince we poſſeſſed it, to cheriſh and nouriſh it, as the main prop and ſupport of the conſtitutional body of Great-Britain; that after all theſe ſtruggles for the poſſeſſion of ſuch a jewel in the crown of this country, it would be madneſs, it would be folly indeed to the laſt extremity, were we not to purſue the moſt determined conduct to preſerve it hereafter; the giving up that gem which we have ſo carefully and ſo diligently poliſhed, or neglecting to enforce that due obedience, and cultivate that friendſhip, would be as it were an actual ſurrender of all our right and claim. He concluded with giving his hearty approbation to the bill now before the Houſe, as it bore on its face thoſe diſtinguiſhing lines which ought to be the true characteriſtic of every Britiſh Miniſter, moderation and courage.

Mr. Byng ſaid, that the bill would effectually put an end to all importation of Britiſh goods at Boſton, and thus, beſides materially injuring our exports, it would give riſe to that very aſſociation amongſt the Americans, which we have hitherto ſo cautiouſly endeavoured to annihilate and deſtroy. This was not to puniſh the Boſtonians, but the Engliſh Merchants; men who would, in a body, unite in petitioning the Houſe, were they not confident that their petition would be diſregarded. Mr. Byng concluded, by declaring himſelf againſt both the propoſed amendment and the bill itſelf; but, if an act of the kind muſt paſs, he ſhould propoſe that, after the clauſe prohibiting the Boſtonians from importing goods, the words, "except of Britiſh Merchants," be inſerted.

Mr. Dempſter ſaid, that he knew of no act to which he gave his hearty conſent in a more willing manner, than to that which was for the repeal of the ſtamp act. He ſaid, our diſorders had ariſen from our attempts to tax the Americans by that odious ſtamp act; and he was very ſure the deſtruction of America would be certain, if we ſhould offer to tax it. Have we not given an extent of power to his Majeſty, to prevent the port of Boſton from ever being reinſtated, if the King ſhould think proper? What limit or line is drawn, to define when it will be proper, right and juſt, that the port of Boſton ſhould be reinſtated? He ſaid, the dignity of Parliament was by no means concerned in the diſputes with our Colonies; that we ſhould treat them as our children, nouriſh and protect them.

Lord North aroſe to explain himſelf. When he mentioned the threats of Boſton were not to be depended upon at the repeal of the ſtamp act (he ſaid) he did not mean to rip up wantonly, and without occaſion, the mention of the repealing the ſtamp act; that he begged to be underſtood in that light, only to ſhew, that the threats of Boſton, at that time, in not paying their dues, unleſs the ſtamp act was repealed, were not always to be depended upon.

The debate ended, and the blanks were filled up in the bill.

The bill was then read, and when the queſtion was put on the clauſe which "veſts the power in the crown to reſtore the port."

Mr. C. Fox ſaid, he ſhould give his negative, as it was truſting the crown with that power, which Parliament were afraid to truſt themſelves with, and if he did not ſucceed in his negative to this clauſe, he ſhould object to the clauſe following, which ſeemed to militate againſt the meaſure adopted in this, as a reſtraint was there laid upon the crown, until the India Company were made ſatisfaction. This bill, he ſaid, was calculated for three purpoſes, the firſt for ſecuring the trade, the ſecond for puniſhing the Boſtonians, and the third for ſatisfaction to the Eaſt-India Company. He ſaid, the firſt clauſe did not give a true and exact diſtinction by what means, and at what period, the crown was to exerciſe that power veſted in it; he thought that application for relief ſhould come to Parliament only, and that the power of ſuch relief ſhould not be lodged in the crown. The quarrel, he ſaid, was with Parliament, and Parliament was the proper power to end it; not that, ſays he (in a ſneer) there is any reaſon to diſtruſt his Majeſty's Miniſters, that they will not reſtore the port when it ſhall be proper, but I want to hear the reaſon why this clauſe ſhould be ſo left in the judgment of the crown, and the next clauſe ſhould be ſo particularly granted, with ſuch a guard upon his Majeſty, to prevent him from reſtoring the port, until the Eaſt-India Company ſhall be fully ſatisfied.

Mr. Phipps contended that nothing was ſo proper as to allow the crown that power, which always had been attributed to it, that of mercy; his Majeſty cannot deprive the people of a port without the leave of Parliament, but he may certainly give one; as to the power being lodged in the crown, of reſtoring the port upon proper contrition, it is highly proper, and not in Parliament, for Parliament may not be ſitting at the time when the trade of Boſton ought to be reſtored; that power which has a right to give a port, has alſo a power of appointing quays and wharffs; if the power was not lodged in the crown, quays and wharffs might be made at places totally inconvenient to the Cuſtom-houſe officers, and thereby prevent the collection of his Majeſty's revenues.

Lord North (to explain) ſaid, that the teſt of the Boſtonians will not be the indemnification of the Eaſt-India Company alone, it will remain in the breaſt of the King not to reſtore the port until peace and obedience ſhall be obſerved in the port of Boſton. I am ready to admit a clauſe to ſecure thoſe wharffs and quays, which are now in uſe, to be the ſame when the port is reſtored. He obſerved, he had been charged with changing his opinion, ſo that the declaration which he had made tended chiefly to the puniſhment of the Boſtonians, and that the bill particularly adhered to the views of making the India Company ſatisfaction. He believed the Houſe would do him the Juſtice to ſay, that he had declared both thoſe meaſures to be his intention at the firſt ſetting out of the buſineſs, as well as to reſtore the trade to a proper footing; that he hoped he had never deviated from them, notwithſtanding what the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) had charged him with; that he ſhould never be aſhamed, at any time, to give up his opinion upon good grounds; it would be the heighth of obſtinacy not to do it, when he ſaw any good reaſons to guide his opinion to better judgment.

Mr. Van agreed to the flagitiouſneſs of the offence in the Americans, and therefore was of opinion, that the town of Boſton ought to be knocked about their ears, and deſtroyed "delenda eſt Carthago." Says he, I am of opinion you will never meet with that proper obedience to the laws of this country, until you have deſtroyed that neſt of locuſts.

Colonel Barre ſaid, he had very little thoughts of troubling the Committee upon this clauſe, but for an expreſſion which fell from an Honourable Gentleman under the gallery, "delenda eſt Carthago," I ſhould not have roſe, ſays he, had it not been for thoſe words. The bill before you is the firſt vengeful ſtep that you have taken. We ought to go coolly to this buſineſs, and not trouble our heads with who paſſed, or who repealed the Stamp-Act, or other Taxes. We are to proceed *rebus ſic ſtantibus*. I hate the word Fine; it is a Tax; and as long as I ſit here among you I will oppoſe the taxing of America. This bill, I am afraid, draws in the fatal doctrine of ſubmitting to taxation; it is alſo a doubt, by this bill, whether the port is to be reſtored to its full extent. Keep your hands out of the pockets of the Americans, and they will be obedient ſubjects. I have not a doubt, but a very ſmall part of our ſtrength will, at any time, overpower them. I think this bill a moderate one; but I augur that the next propoſition will be a black one. You have not a loom nor an anvil but what is ſtamped with America; it is the main prop of your trade. Parliament may fancy that they have rights in theory, which they can never reduce to practice. America employs all your workmen here; nouriſh and protect it, that they may be ſupported.

The clauſes objected to paſſed in the affirmative without any diviſion but one or two negatives.

BOSTON,

May 15. Friday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's Ship Lively, Captain Biſhop, in 26 Days from England, in whom came his Excellency General GAGE, who is appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province:---His Excellency landed at Caſtle William under a Diſcharge of the Cannon of that Fortreſs. And we hear that the next Day the following Advice was given by his Majeſty's Council to his Excellency Governor Hutchinſon.---That General GAGE's Commiſſion for Governor of this Province be read on Tueſday next; the Boſton Regiment, the Troop of Guards, and the Cadet Company to be in Arms; his Excellency to land at the End of the Long Wharff, from thence to be eſcorted, attended by his Majeſty's Council, to the Court-Houſe; and an elegant Dinner to be prepared, which we hear is to be at Faneuil-Hall.

It appears that the Drift of Adminiſtration and their *good Friends* in England, is to break the Union of the American Colonies, and that devoted Boſton ſhall feel the unparalleled Tokens of their Diſpleaſure. But let us not be diſmayed, let us perſevere to the End, and reſolve to yield our Lives and Fortunes, before we will ſubmit to the iron Yoke of Tyranny! And let this ſacred Truth be borne in the Mind of every American, "By *Uniting* we *Stand*, by *Dividing* we *Fall!*"

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of the firſt Character in London, dated April 2, 1774, *to his Friend in this Town.*

"A Motion has been made in the Houſe of Commons, with a View to conciliate, as it is ſaid, that all the Duty Acts ſhould be reviſed, and in Reviſion and re-enacting without *formally* or *expreſly* repealing the Tea Duty (which would hurt the Dignity of Parliament) ſink or omit it, and add an equal Value in ſome of the Coaſting Port Duties, and the Tea Duty being thus taken out of the Way, *it is ſuppoſed will have the ſalutary Effect of preventing the other Colonies from making a common Cauſe with that of your Town and Province.*----Some Advantages in Trade are the ſame Time to be given to America for the ſame Purpoſe, ſuch as carrying Wine and Fruit directly from Spain and Portugal, without touching in England."

Extract of a Letter from one of the firſt Character in London, dated April 2.

"Alterations in the Conſtitution of the Maſſachuſetts are now greatly talked of, though what they are to be ſeems hardly yet ſettled. One Thing mentioned is the Appointment of a Council by Mandamus; another giving power to the Governor to appoint Magiſtrates without Conſent of Council; another the aboliſhing of Town Meetings, or making it unlawful to hold them, till the Buſineſs to be propoſed has been certified to the Governor, and his Permiſſion obtained."

On Friday laſt there was a numerous and reſpectable Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, legally warned and aſſembled in Faneuil-Hall, to conſider an Edict *lately paſſed by the Britiſh Parliament for ſhutting up the Harbour, and otherwiſe puniſhing the Inhabitants, and to determine upon proper Meaſures to be taken by the Town thereon.*

After making Choice of Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS *Moderator of the Meeting, the Edict was diſtinctly read by the Clerk; and the Nature and Tendency as well as the* Deſign *of it being explained, it was moved for Conſideration, what Meaſures were proper for the Town to take on the preſent Emergency; whereupon ſeveral judicious, ſpirited and manly Propoſals were made; which being debated with a Candor, Moderation and Firmneſs of Mind, becoming a People reſolved to preſerve their Liberty, it was voted, that the Moderator, with John Rowe, Eſq; Mr. Thomas Boylſton, William Phillips, Eſq; Doctor Joſeph Warren, John Adams, Eſq; Joſiah Quincy, Eſq; Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Mr. Henderſon Inches, Mr. William Mollineux, and Mr. Nathaniel Appleton, be a Committee to take the ſeveral Propoſals that have been, and others that may be made, into Conſideration, and report to the Town as ſoon as may be.*

After which the Town made Choice of Mr. Oliver Wendell, Isaac Smith, Eſq; Mr. William Dennie, Mr. William Powell, and Mr. John Pitts, to repair immediately to the Towns of Salem and Marblehead, to communicate the Sentiments of this Metropolis to the Gentlemen there, conſult with them, and make Report at the Adjournment.

Then the Meeting was adjourned till Wedneſday next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon. The Meeting was opened with an excellent Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cooper.

A Correſpondent obſerves that there was never more Unanimity than appeared in Faneuil-Hall laſt Friday; and he adds, that it was as perfect as human Society can admit of.

It is an inexpreſſible Grief that Mr. Hancock's ill State of Health would not permit his Attendance in Faneuil-Hall on Friday laſt. We pray God he may be able to attend the General Aſſembly at the approaching Seſſion.

By Letters from Marblehead and Salem we are aſſured, that a Number of the capital Merchants in thoſe Towns are reſolved to have up their Veſſels, till the Harbour of Boſton ſhall be free.

NEW-YORK, MAY 23.

In Conſequence of the very alarming News lately received from England, a very reſpectable Body of the Merchants of this City appeared at the Exchange laſt Monday Evening, in order to conſult on the moſt prudent Meaſures to be taken at this critical Period; to expedite which Iſaac Low, Eſq; was appointed Chairman, and 50 Gentlemen were nominated a Committee to correſpond with our Siſter Colonies upon all Matters of Moment; and their Choice was confirmed by a much larger Meeting of the Inhabitants of all Ranks the Thurſday following, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe; previous to which Choice, Mr. Low addreſſed the Meeting in the following Words, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have been duly appriſed both by Hand Bills and Advertiſements in this Day's Papers of the Intention of your preſent Meeting.

I hope, Gentlemen, you will manifeſt by your Conduct, that you are actuated by the Dictates of calm Reaſon *only*, in the Choice of the Committee I am to propoſe for your Approbation.

It is but charitable to ſuppoſe we all mean the ſame Thing, and that the only Difference amongſt us is, or at leaſt ought to be, the Mode of effecting it.---I mean the Preſervation of our juſt Rights and Liberties.

Let us then call down Wiſdom to our Aid, and endeavour to walk in her hallowed Paths.

Zeal in a good Cauſe is moſt laudable; but when it tranſports beyond the Bounds of Reaſon, it often leaves Room for bitter Reflection.

We ought therefore, Gentlemen, to baniſh from our Hearts all little Party Diſtinctions, Feuds and Animoſities,---for to our Unanimity and Virtue we muſt at laſt recur for Safety; and that Man will approve himſelf the beſt Friend to his Country, whoſe higheſt Emulation is to inculcate thoſe Principles both by Precept and Example.

The following are the Names of the 50 Gentlemen appointed a Committee for this City. John Alſop, William Bayard, Theophilact Bache, Peter V. B. Livingſton, Philip Livingſton, Iſaac Sears, David Johnſton, Charles M'Evers, Charles Nicholl, Alexander M'Dougall, Capt. Thomas Randall, John Moore, Iſaac Low, Leonard Liſpenard, Jacobus Van Zandt, James Duane, Edward Laight, Thomas Pearſall, Elias Deſbroſſes, William Walton, Richard Yates, John De Lancey, Miles Sherbrook, John Thurman, John Broome, John Jay, Benjamin Booth, Joſeph Hallet, Charles Shaw, Alexander Wallace, James Jauncey, Gabriel H. Ludlow, Nicholas Hoffman, Abraham Walton, Gerardus Duyckinck, Peter Van Schaack, Henry Remſen, Hamilton Young, George Bowne, Peter T. Curtenius, Peter Goelet, Abraham Braſher, Abraham P. Lott, David Van Horne, Gerardus W. Beekman, Abraham Duryee, Joſeph Bull, William M'Adam, Richard Sharpe, Thomas Marſton, Francis Lewis, added *nem. con.* May 19th. The above Committee are to meet at the Coffee-Houſe this Morning, at 10 o'Clock, to proceed on Buſineſs.

Since our laſt ſailed for Boſton, Capt. Lamoine, and the Lieutenants Shand, Grant and Shuttleworth, of his Majeſty's Royal Regiment of Artillery, with 6 Field Pieces, two Howits, a Quantity of Military Stores, and 60 private Men.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 25.

On Wedneſday laſt the Reverend SYNOD of New-York and Philadelphia met in this City, when a Sermon, ſuitable to the Occaſion, was preached by the Rev. Mr. JAMES SPROAT:---The Rev. Mr. ROBERT SMITH was afterwards choſen Moderator.

On Friday Evening the Letters brought by the Expreſs from Boſton were read to a great Number of reſpectable Inhabitants, convened at the City Tavern, who, we are informed, appointed a Committee to anſwer the Letters, and to expreſs their Sympathy with their Brethren in Boſton, whom they conſider as ſuffering for the common Cauſe, to recommend to them Prudence, Firmneſs and Moderation: And as the Diſpute between Great-Britain and the Colonies is now advanced to an alarming Criſis, we are further informed, that the Gentlemen met deſired the Committee to wait on the Governor, and requeſt him to call the Aſſembly; they likewiſe ordered Expreſſes to be immediately diſpatched with the News to the Southern Colonies.----A Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies is thought to be abſolutely neceſſary, to deviſe Means of reſtoring Harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies, and prevent Matters from coming to Extremities.

Captain Hawkins, from Barbados, on the 15th Inſtant, in Lat. 34, Long. 71, ſpoke a Ship, Captain Wallace, from Jamaica for London, out 21 Days; and the next Day he ſpoke a Sloop, from Rhode-Iſland, for Hiſpaniola, 6 Days out.

Captain Cox, from Grenada, on the 5th Inſtant, in Lat. 20: 21, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Smith, from St. Chriſtophers for New-York; and on the 18th, he ſpoke the Brig Rebecca, Capt. Rasdell, from Jamaica for New-York, out 18 Days.

Captain Brian, from Anguilla, on the 11th Inſtant, in Lat. 29, Long. 67, ſpoke a Schooner, from Antigua for this Port, 14 Days out; 15th, in Lat. 33: 18, Long. 70: 15, ſpoke another Schooner, from Antigua for New-York, 15 Days out; 17th, in Lat. 35: 34, Long. 71: 42, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Robinſon, from Virginia for Bermuda, 5 Days out; 19th, in Lat. 36: 50, Long. 72: 32, ſpoke a Ship, from Virginia for London, 4 Days out; and the next Day, about 8 or 9 Leagues from our Capes, he ſpoke a Sloop, from Rhode-Iſland for North-Carolina.

LETTER I.

To the INHABITANTS of the BRITISH COLONIES in AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

DIVINE Providence has been pleaſed to place us in this Age and Country under ſuch Circumſtances, as to be reduced to the Neceſſity of chooſing one of theſe Conditions---either to ſubmit to the Dominion of others, holding our Lives, Liberties and Properties, by the *precarious Tenure* of their Will---or to exert that Underſtanding, Reſolution and Power, with which Heaven has favoured us, in ſtriving to maintain our Rank in the Claſs of Freemen.

The Importance of theſe Objects is ſo immenſely great, and the Treatment of one of theſe Colonies ſo extremely alarming, as to call for your moſt earneſt and immediate Conſideration.

The Subject of the preſent Diſpute between Great-Britain and us is ſo generally underſtood, that to enlarge upon it is needleſs. We know the *Extent* of her Claims. We begin to feel the *Enforcement* of thoſe Claims. We may foreſee the Conſequences of them; for Reaſon, teaching us to infer Actions from Principles, and Events from Examples, ſhould convince us what a Perfection of Servitude is to be fixed on us and our Poſterity. I call it Perfection---becauſe the Wit of Man, it is apprehended, cannot deviſe a Plan of Domination more compleatly tending to bear down the Governed into the loweſt and meaneſt State in Society, than that now meditated, avowed, and in Part executed on this Continent.

If this Syſtem becomes eſtabliſhed, it may, with Truth, be ſaid of the Inhabitants of theſe Colonies, "that they hold their Lives, Liberties and Properties, by the precarious Tenure of the Will of others." *

Allowing the Danger to be real----At the Proſpect of ſo abject and ſo laſting a Subjection, what muſt be the Sentiments of judicious and virtuous Americans? They will quickly determine whether the firſt Part of the Alternative ſhould be adopted.

Here Arguments would be abſurd. Not more ridiculous would be an Attempt to prove Vice preferable to Virtue---the Climate of *St. Vincent* more pleaſant than that of *Penſylvania*---the Natives of *Indoſtan*, under the Government of the *Eaſt-India Company*, as happy as Engliſh Freeholders---or the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain* more loyal Subjects than thoſe of the Colonies.

That Liberty is ineſtimable---and ſhould, if poſſible, be preſerved---you *know*. To pretend to convince you of the Truth of the former Propoſition, or of the Duty of the latter, would be to inſult you.

You muſt be, you are reſolved to obſerve the propereſt Conduct for ſecuring your beſt and deareſt Intereſts. What *that* may be deſerves---demands---your cloſeſt Attention---your calmeſt Deliberation.

On this Head I venture to ſubmit ſome Obſervations to your Conſideration. I am, by every Tye of Intereſt and Duty, an *American*; and, unleſs my Heart deceives me, I am an *American* in Affection. My Fortunes, Hopes and Wiſhes, are bound up in your Proſperity. With my Countrymen I muſt mourn or rejoice; and, therefore, though I am perfectly ſenſible I cannot preſent to them Reflections ariſing from great Abilities, or extenſive Learning, and adorned by Elegance of Compoſition, yet I truſt they will lend a careful and candid Attention to plain Thoughts, dictated by honeſt Intentions, and a Participation of Afflictions. Aiming ſolely at your Welfare, and not at the trifling Reputation of a Writer, far be from me the overweening Preſumption, that my Opinions are free from Error. Conſcious of my Frailties, I deſire thoſe Opinions to be ſeverely examined. The Correction of them will confer a real Obligation upon me, if it ſerves my Country; and happy ſhall I eſteem myſelf, if the Detection of my Miſtakes ſhall open to you a clear View of the moſt expedient Meaſures to be purſued.

There are ſome Men who ſay, that the late Act of Parliament, aboliſhing the Privileges of the Port of *Boſton*, was occaſioned by the particular Imprudence of the Inhabitants, and in no Manner concerns the other Colonies.

To form a true Judgment on this Point, it will be proper to take a ſhort Review of ſome other Tranſactions.

Great-Britain, triumphant by your Aſſiſtance in the late War, found, at the Concluſion of it, by a Peace haſtily beſtowed on her haughty and hereditary Foes, her Dominions enlarged---her Fleets formidable---her Armies diſciplined---her Trade flouriſhing---her Enemies intimidated and exhauſted---her Colonies thriving, affectionate and dutiful.

The Cup of Proſperity, large and full, courted her Lips. Deep ſhe drank of the enchanted Beverage, as if the Veſſel, like the Cruiſe of *Sarepta*'s Widow, could not fail. After a ſhort, but feverish Repoſe, ſhe rouſed herſelf, may I ſay---as one of *Homer*'s Giants---A Race---

"By whom no Statutes and no Rights were known,"

to injure thoſe, who never injured her. She had conquered her *Enemies*. *That* other Kingdoms had done. Should no Exploits of a more tranſcendent Energy illuſtrate the Annals of GEORGE the Third? No Atchievements, ſo ſhockingly great and advantageous, that even the penſioned Hiſtorians of the animated Æra muſt weep in tracing them, and bluſh in reciting them? Luckily for her Fame-----*perhaps for her Profit*-----the near-ſighted Policy and low ſpirited Humanity of every State, in every Period, had left untouched, for her, the novel Glory of conquering *Friends*---*Children*---*Fleſh of her Fleſh*, and *Bone of her Bone*, unſtained by any former Reproach---reſting in perfect Tranquility, acknowledged Loyalty, and actual Obedience to every Kind of Authority hitherto by her exerciſed over them---perpetually pouring into her Lap thoſe Fruits of their Induſtry, which ſhe would permit them to collect from the different Parts of the World---proud of their Connection with her----confiding in her---loving----revering----almoſt adoring her---and ready and willing, as they ever had been, to ſpend their Treaſure and their Blood at her Requeſt---in her Cauſe.

† "Parcere *Superbis*, et debellare *Subjectos*,"

was a Thought, that had eſcaped the Sagacity of Stateſmen, and even the Fancy of Poets. The Subtilty of *Machiavel*'s Italian Brain had miſſed it---and no Bœotian had blundered upon it.

The Temptation was too great to be reſiſted. The Parent reſolved to *ſeize that Treaſure*, and, if not tamely reſigned, to ſpill that Blood herſelf. ‡ "O *ſapiens* et *beata* Regina."

The greateſt § Miniſters, who had heretofore conducted her Affairs, had diſcovered and declared, that we were continually toiling for her Benefit---that ſhe was *ſure* of receiving, in the Courſe of Commerce, all thoſe Emoluments of our Labour, which Reaſon could require---and therefore tenderly cheriſhed and ſupported us. Notions too dull! and Advantages too juſt! to merit the ſlighteſt Regard from his preſent Majeſty's enlightened and magnanimous Counſellors.

"They laviſh Gold out of the Bag, and weigh Silver in the Balance---they fall down, yea, they worſhip (them.)---Remember this, and ſhew yourſelves Men." *Iſaiah*, Ch. xlvi.

P. P.

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* "*Non nobis nati ſumus. It is for our Poſterity we deſire to provide---that they may not be in worſe Caſe than Villains. For a* FREEMAN *to be* TENANT AT WILL *for his* LIBERTY! *I will not agree to it. It is a Tenure not to be found in all* Littleton." *Speech of Sir Edward Cooke, Lord Chief Juſtice. Parliamentary Hiſtory, Vol. 8, Page 61.*

† "*To ſpare the Proud, and to ſubdue the Subject.*"

‡ "O wiſe *and* happy *Queen.*"

§ Sir Robert Walpole, *and every other Miniſter to whom the Project of taxing the Colonies was mentioned, rejected it.*

"*When I had the Honour of ſerving his Majeſty, I availed myſelf of the Means of Information, which I derived from my Office.* I ſpeak, therefore, from Knowledge. *My Materials were good. I was at Pains to* collect, *to* digeſt, *to* conſider *them*; *and* I will be bold to affirm, *that the Profit of* Great-Britain *from the Trade of the Colonies, through all its Branches,* is Two Millions a Year. THIS *is the Fund, that carried you triumphantly through the laſt War. The Eſtates, that were rented at Two Thouſand Pounds a Year three-ſcore Years ago, are Three Thouſand Pounds at preſent. Thoſe Eſtates ſold then from fifteen to eighteen Years Purchaſe; the ſame may now be ſold for thirty.* You owe this to America. This is the Price that America pays you for her Protection. *I dare not ſay how much higher theſe Profits may be augmented.-----Upon the whole, I will beg Leave to tell the Houſe what is really my Opinion; it is, that the Stamp-Act be repealed abſolutely, totally and immediately. That the Reaſon for the Repeal be aſſigned, becauſe it was founded on an* erroneous Principle." *Mr.* PITT's *Speech.*

All the moſt diſtinguiſhed Writers on the Trade of Great-Britain, *previous to the preſent Reign, held a Language entirely agreeing with Mr. Pitt's Sentiments. See Davenant, Child, Tucker, Beawes, Poſtlethwaite, &c.*

Captain Denniſton, from Glaſgow, on the 17th Inſtant, in Lat. 36:30, Long. 70:38, ſpoke a Schooner, from the Iſle of May for New-York, 8 Weeks out, all well; and on the 20th, in Lat. 38:33, Long. 70:40, he ſpoke a Sloop, from St. Chriſtophers for Rhode-Iſland, out 18 Days.

Captain Amory, from St. Chriſtophers, on the 15th Inſtant, in Lat. 32, Long. 69, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Harriſon, from St. Chriſtophers for Rhode-Iſland, out 15 Days; and on the 17th, in Lat. 36, Long. 71:30, he ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Bailey, from Turks-Iſland for Rhode-Iſland, out 19 Days, all well.

On Saturday laſt arrived here the Ship Proſperity, Captain M'Culloch, in 28 Days from Belfaſt, with 450 Paſſengers on board.

By Intelligence from Pittſburgh, of the 1ſt Inſtant, we learn, that about the 26th ult. as one Stephens, with two Indians, were going down the Ohio in a Canoe (that had been robbed a few Days before by three Men and a Woman, of the Cherokee Nation, after they had killed one White Man, and wounded another) he diſcovered a Canoe, with People, near Whaling, coming up the River, whom he ſuſpected to be Indians, and ſtrove to avoid them by making towards the oppoſite Shore, when they were fired upon twice, and the two Indians in his Canoe killed; but he could not perceive who it was that fired, as the Enemy lay concealed in the Buſhes: He then threw himſelf into the River, and obſerving the Canoe that was coming up to contain White Men, he made towards it, and found therein Col. Michael Creſſop, and ſome other Men, who pretended entire Ignorance of his Misfortune, although the ſaid Stephens declares that, from ſeveral Circumſtances, he ſuſpects the Murder was committed by Perſons in Confederacy with Creſſop, as he heard him threaten to put every Indian to Death he ſhould meet with on the River, and that if he could get a Number of Men together, ſufficient for the Undertaking, he was determined to attack a ſmall Indian Village on Yellow Creek.

We alſo learn that Major M'Donald, of Virginia, on his Return to Pittſburgh from the Big Kanhaway, gives Account that a Skirmiſh had happened between ſome Virginians and Indians, in which ſome were killed on both Sides, which had occaſioned the Surveyors and Grantees of Land from that Colony to return; and that on his Way to Pittſburgh, on the 27th of April, he ſtopped at the Houſe of Colonel Creſſop, near Whaling, where one Mahon came and informed, that fourteen Indians in five Canoes had called at his Houſe going down the River, and aſked him for Proviſions, which he refuſed, telling them that two of their Brethren the Day before had been killed by the White People, which theſe Indians ſaid they heard Nothing of before, and proceeded down the River: That upon this News, Creſſop collected fifteen Men, followed and overtook them at the Mouth of a ſmall Creek, where they had hauled up the Canoes, and there waited with Expectation of being attacked, as a Conſequence of what they had heard: That Creſſop, ſpying the Canoes, fired among them, upon which a Skirmiſh enſued, and the Indians retired after the Loſs of one Man on each ſide, and left in the Canoes ſixteen Kegs of Rum, and ſome Saddles and Bridles.

Capt. Crawford, and Mr. Nevel of Virginia, from Pittſburgh, inform, that about the 3d Inſtant, in their Way there, they met a Number of the Inhabitants moving off their Places, and with them a Party, who produced ſeveral Indian Scalps, and ſaid they got them as follows: "That a Number of Indians encamped at the Mouth of Yellow Creek, oppoſite which two Men, named Grethouſe and Baker, with ſome others, had aſſembled themſelves, at a Houſe belonging to the ſaid Baker, and invited two Men and two Women of the Indians over the Creek to drink with them, when, after making them drunk, they killed and ſcalped them, and two more Indian Men then came over, who met with the like Fate; after which ſix of their Men came over to ſeek their Friends, and on approaching the Bank where the White Men lay concealed, perceived them, and endeavoured to retreat back, but received a Fire from the Shore, which killed two Indians, who fell in the River, two fell dead in the Canoe, and a fifth was ſo badly wounded, that he could hardly crawl up the Bank." Among the unfortunate Sufferers was an Indian Woman, Wife to a White Man (one of the Traders) and ſhe had had an Infant at her Breaſt, which theſe inhuman Butchers providentially ſpared, and took with them. Mr. Nevel aſked the Man, who had the Infant, if he was not near enough to have taken its Mother Priſoner without killing her? He replied, that he was about ſix Feet from her, when he ſhot her exactly in the Forehead, and cut the Hoppaſe with which the Child's Cradle hung at her Back, and he thought to have knocked out its Brains, but Remorſe prevented him on ſeeing the Child fall with its Mother.-----This Party further informed them, that after they had killed theſe Indians, they ran off with their Families, and that they thought the whole Country was fled, as Creſſop, who was the Perpetrator of the firſt Offence, was then alſo on his Way to Red Stone.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Pleaſe to inſert the following Extract in your next Paper, and you will oblige many of your Readers.

SIR William Blackſtone, Knight, and one of his Majeſty's Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, ſpeaking of the Rights of Perſons, and the abſolute Rights of Individuals, ſays,

"So great moreover is the Regard of the Law for private Property, that it will not authorize the leaſt Violation of it, no "not even for the general Good of the whole Community. If "(ſays he) a new Road, for Inſtance, were to be made through the "Grounds of a private Perſon, it might perhaps be extenſively "beneficial to the Public; but the Law permits no Man, or Sett "of Men, to do this without Conſent of the Owner of the Land; "in vain may it be urged that the Good of the Individual ought "to yield to that of the Community, for it would be dangerous "to allow any private Man, or even any public Tribunal, to be "the Judge of this common Good, and to decide whether it be "expedient or no. Beſides, the public Good is in nothing more "eſſentially intereſted, than in the Protection of every Individual's private Rights, as modelled by the municipal Law. In "this and ſimilar Caſes the Legiſlature alone can, and indeed frequently does, interpoſe, and compel the Individual to acquieſce. "But how does it interpoſe and compel? Not by abſolutely ſtripping "the Subject of his Property in an arbitrary Manner, but by giving him a full Indemnification and Equivalent for the Injury "thereby ſuſtained. The Public is now conſidered as an Individual treating with an Individual for an Exchange. All that the "Legiſlature does is, to oblige the Owner to alienate his Poſſeſſions for a reaſonable Price; and even this is an Exertion of "Power, which the Legiſlature indulges with Caution, and which "nothing but the Legiſlature can perform."

I hope each Individual will be convinced of the Neceſſity of allowing every Perſon to defend his Rights, Privileges and Property, in a reaſonable Way, without being criminally charged therefor, which I ſubmit to the Public with full Aſſurance of their Concurrence therein. A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Philadelphia Packet, M. Rowen, Sloop Experiment, S. Freeman, Schooner Sally, J. White, and Sloop Polly, W. Shine, from N. Carolina. Sloop Liberty, F. Lyell, Schooner Polly, C. Joyne, Sloop Mulberry, W. Bennet, and Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Sloop Sally, W. Martin, Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, and Sloop Hope, T. Dewick, Maryland. Ship Proſperity, W. M'Culloch, N. Caſtle, on Delaware. Ship Nancy, J. Brown, Piſcataqua. Ship Ann, G. Forten, Briſtol. Ship Pitt, J. Cheeſman, and Ship Nancy, C. Donovan, Falmouth. Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Sloop Friendſhip, V. Clarke, and Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Schooner Induſtry, T. Seal, and Sloop Elizabeth and Sarah, R. Bedlow, St. Croix. Brig Marigold, J. Greenleaf, Martinico. Brig Norfolk, W. Caſtle, Brig Lovely Laſs, J. Peters, and Brig Delaware, T. Chippen, Jamaica. Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyrie, Genoa. Sloop Two Brothers, E. Burgis, St. Chriſtophers. Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, Liſbon. Schooner Tryal, D. Harrow, St. Euſtatia.

Outwards. Brig Elizabeth, W. Button, for Liſbon. Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Corunna. Brig Helena and Mary, C. M'Carty, Ferrol. Brig Princeſs of Orange, H. Norris, Cadiz.

Cleared. Brig Molly, J. Mullet, to St. Kitts. Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingworth, and Schooner Dolphin, W. Price, Dominica. Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Jamaica. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Ship Neſbitt, J. Hamilton, Falmouth. Ship Saunders, R. Chilcot, Corunna. Ship Lydia, T. Dean, Liverpool. Ship Minerva, A. Hill, Schooner Polly, C. Joyne, and Sloop Mulberry, W. Bennet, Virginia. Ship Betſey, W. Price, Ship Sally, G. Gilbert, and Brig Dove, W. Allen, Liſbon. Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, Cadiz. Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Boſton. Schooner Ambroſe, J. Wooten, Plymouth, N. E. Snow Jane, T. Whitlock, Alicant. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Ship Sally, J. Ruſſell, Ship Charming Nancy, G. Corrie, and Ship Concord, J. Volans, Briſtol. Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, N. York. Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, R. Iſland. Sloop Succeſs, J. Williams, Barbados. Sloop Montreal, G. May, and Ship Ranger, S. Wilſon, Quebec. Sloop Dove, J. Beach, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Betſey, T. Townſend, Maryland.

THE MEMBERS OF THE

ST. ANDREW's SOCIETY

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Indian Queen, on *Tueſday* Evening next, at 7 o'Clock.

Philad. May 25, 1774. THOMAS LEIPER, Secretary.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1774.

THE Commiſſioners for pitching, paving and regulating the ſtreets, &c. of this city, are about to pave certain parts of the ſtreets, for which purpoſe a quantity of pebble ſtones will be wanting; therefore, this is to acquaint all perſons, who are willing to ſupply them, that they will give 4s. 6d. per cart load, for thoſe of a good and ſuitable kind, delivered at ſuch landing places in this city, as the ſaid Commiſſioners may direct. For further information, apply to *Abraham Bickley, Davis Baſſett, Joſeph Moulder, Samuel Robeſon, Joſeph Allen, Owen Biddle*, Street-Commiſſioners. 4 w.

JUST IMPORTED, per the Diana, Captain Denniſon, from Glaſgow, and to be ſold by

ROBERT WILSON,

At his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, the 2d door below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A NEAT Aſſortment of Spring Goods, amongſt which are tape, ſtriped, ſpotted and flowered bordered handkerchiefs, 7/8, 5-qr. and 6-qr. wide plain, ſpotted, ſtriped and flowered lawns, thread and ſilk gauzes, white and coloured threads, bed ticks, ozenbrigs, &c. &c. ¶

WHEREAS Eleven Tickets in the DELAWARE LOTTERY, No. 12035 to 12045, were left in the Hands of Captain WILLIAM KIDD, who is ſince dead, and his Account of them is miſlaid. This is to give Notice, that as THE SAID LOTTERY IS NOW DRAWING AT NEW-CASTLE, it is expected that any Perſons holding the ſaid Tickets will inform ſome of the Gentlemen, whoſe Names are mentioned in the Schemes, or the PRINTERS of this Paper.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 9th of June next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

THE dwelling-houſe, lot, wharff, and range of warehouſes, lately occupied by THOMAS MURGATROYD, in Water-ſtreet, the third door from Tun Alley, towards Cheſtnut-ſtreet; the houſe hath a large front of 24½ feet on Water-ſtreet, including a convenient alley from the ſtreet to the wharff along the front of the ſtores, which are large and commodious for ſtoring all kinds of goods: The premiſes are ſubject to a ground-rent of 7l. per ann. The ſituation is equal to moſt in the city for mercantile buſineſs, and commands a pleaſant view of the river. One third of the purchaſe-money will be expected immediately, and for the remainder the purchaſer may be accommodated with time, on giving approved ſecurity and paying intereſt from the day of ſale.

Alſo a valuable unimproved lot on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, betwixt the old Roman Chapel and Major Gordon's lot, containing 24¾ feet front, and 220 feet back. This lot is equal in ſituation to any in Walnut-ſtreet. Indiſputable titles will be made.

Patapſco Ferry, May 17, 1774.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th inſtant, an indented ſervant, named *William Barcley*, 30 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſpeaks in a low voice, he appears very innocent, and has a tolerable good countenance, light brown hair, but not long enough to tie, and is bald on the top of his head, pretends to be a plaiſterer, and is a middling good farmer; he has lived 13 years in the country, and is ſo well acquainted with many places, that he will probably deceive the one who takes him up; had on, and took with him, a brown broadcloth coat, thread-bare, good black velvet jacket, good buckſkin breeches, a pair of white ribbed and a pair of white plain yarn ſtockings, fine turned pumps, half-worn, one old and two new ozenbrigs ſhirts, check trowſers, felt hat, and may have ſtolen ſundry other things, as he is a notorious thief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any public goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive, if he is taken within 40 miles from home, Three Pounds; if above 40 and under 120, Five Pounds; if more than 120, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES KELSO. ¶6W.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 16th of May, 1774, from his maſter, in Salem, New-Jerſey, an Iriſhman, named JAMES FARAN, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well ſet and fleſhy, of a dark complexion, black curled hair, full face, ſpeaks ſomewhat on the brogue, about 30 years of age, is of ſlow motion, rather ſluggiſh, by occupation a ditcher, thraſher, and other labour; had on, when he went away, a dark brown jacket, made of an old cloth coat, a ſpotted ſwanſkin ditto, with ſleeves, white Ruſſia linen trowſers, almoſt new, a check ſhirt, old ſhoes, a felt hat, half-worn. As I relieved him out of Salem goal, where he was confined for debt, he may poſſibly have a forged paſs, or an old one. Whoever ſecures him any goal, or brings him home, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT WILSON. §

Philadelphia County, May 23, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, on Saturday, the 21ſt inſtant, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands 3 inches high, has a ſtar in her forehead, and one white foot, with a long ſwitch tail, 5 years old this harveſt; ſhe was bred in ſome part of the Jerſeys. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, and ſends her to Aſaph Wilſon, living at the Sign of the Jolly Poſt, or to Benjamin Davids, at the Sign of the George, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, if taken out of the province, and if taken in this province Thirty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, paid by RICHARD MARTIN. §

FOR BRISTOL,

The SHIP ANN,

GEORGE FORTEN,

COMMANDER,

HAS good ACCOMMODATIONS for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to WILLIAM FISHER and SON, or ſaid Maſter, at their Wharff.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1774.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of JOHN LORT, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, in order to be adjusted; and those who are indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment to JOHN LORT, junior, and WILLIAM LEWIS, Administrat. ¶

IF one KNIGHT, formerly an Apothecary at TOTTENHAM, near LONDON, who came to this Country some Years ago, will apply to the Printers of this Paper, he may hear of something to his Advantage; or, if he be dead, any Information thereof will be taken kind. 2 *W.*

THIS is to give notice, that the partnership of KIDD and SPENCER is dissolved; all persons that have any just demands against the said KIDD and SPENCER, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled and paid; and all persons that are indebted to said partnership, are desired to pay off their respective balances immediately to JOSEPH SPENCER, who continues selling in the same place, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, wholesale and retail, lamp and tanners oil, West-India and Philadelphia rum, Jamaica spirits; Lisbon, Mountain, and Teneriffe wines; Holland and Lancaster gin; brandy, by the gallon or case; raisins and currants; tar; all kinds of dye stuff, best French and Carolina indigo, red and logwood, copperas, allom, madder, loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars, fine and coarse salt, Weston and Philadelphia snuff; tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, cotton, and a few boxes of lemmons, &c. &c. *May* 16, 1774. ¶

To JOURNEYMEN PAPER-MAKERS.

WANTED, two PAPER-MAKERS, as Journeymen, for a Paper-Mill on Long-Island, within twenty Miles of the City of New-York. Good Wages will be given, and punctual Pay in Money per Week or Month; Diet is to be had in the Neighbourhood, on very moderate Terms. For further Particulars, enquire of WILLIAM POLLARD, of Philadelphia.

Elegant LOOKING-GLASSES, oval and square, in burnished Gold Frames, from 15*l.* to 50*l.* per pair, to be sold by WILLIAM POLLARD.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, living in Front-street, near Almond-street, Southwark,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, lying on the west side of Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, being a high and level spot, containing in breadth on Fifth-street 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet. WILLIAM OGDEN. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, in Carnarvon Township, Berks County,

TWO strong healthy NEGROE MEN, being used to farming Business, have had the Small-pox and Measles; and a NEGROE Wench, with a Male Child about one Year old, can do all Manner of House-work. Enquire of

May 17, 1774. ‖ JACOB MORGAN.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOSHUA WRIGHT, late of the Township of Chester, in the County of Burlington, deceased, are once more desired to make speedy Payment, otherwise they may expect to be proceeded against as the Law directs, without further Notice; and all Persons who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly proved, that they may be settled and paid, by JOSEPH WRIGHT, Executor. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in the township of Evesham, Burlington county, West New-Jersey, on the 19th instant, at night, an English servant lad, named JOHN JONES, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, dark short bushy hair, pitted with the small-pox, has many scars on his head, having been lately sore; had on, and took with him, when he went away, one homespun bearskin sheeps black jacket, one light coloured worsted and wool ditto, no lining in either, two ozenbrigs shirts, one new, the other half-worn, one pair of old leather breeches, new tow trowsers, black yarn stockings, two pair of shoes, about half-worn, a good felt hat, almost new, and old ditto, has been bound round the brim; he says he has been used to the seas, very fond of strong drink, and is a talkative impudent fellow, between 17 and 18 years of age. Whoever takes up and secures said lad, in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HIGBEE.

N.B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. *May* 20, 1774. ¶

RUN away, the 12th of May, 1774, at night, from the subscriber, living in Srasburgh township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named Michael Royan, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion, with fair short hair, inclining a little to buckle, had it cut on the crown and laid back before, speaks a little with the brogue; had on, when he went away, a half-worn wool hat, cut in the fashion, also a light coloured cloth coat, with no flaps, a white drilling jacket, cut with the lappels all under one, and no buttons below, and drilling drawers mended between the thighs, a pair of old blue stockings, with the soals cut out of them, a pair of old shoes, and odd Pinchbeck buckles; he is a taylor by trade, and may work as a journeyman. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH MAYS. §

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, on the second of this instant May, a certain ANN WINTERS, of a thick chunky make, and sandy complexion; gives suck, and keeps a puppy for that use; she took with her the following articles, viz. one gown, two holland aprons, one silk handkerchief, a pair of holland sleeves, one cambrick cap, and one sheet. Whoever takes said person, so that the subscriber may get the goods, and her brought to justice, shall have the above reward, paid by ABIGAIL WELCH, living near the China Manufactory, Love-Lane, Southwark. †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Bensalem township, Bucks county, on the 16th instant, a white HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder I. Y. but not plain, shod all round, about 10 or 12 years old, a trotter. Came at the same time, a bay MARE, with a star in her forehead, and two hind feet white, about the same size and age of the horse, shod before, trots and paces. Also came in company with the above two, a small black roan MARE, with a star in her forehead, about 6 or 7 years old, trots and paces. Whoever owns said horses, by proving his or their property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to WILLIAM RODMAN. *May* 20, 1774. §

CAME to Greenwich Point Ferry, opposite Gloucester, on the 10th of this instant May, a black HORSE, shod before, about 14 hands high, a small star in his forehead, four saddle spots on his near side, and five on the other side, and a small sore, the off hind foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶

Fifth-Month 20, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Goshen township, Chester county, on the 11th instant, a black MARE, with a star in her forehead, paces and trots, supposed to be 4 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. THOMAS SCHOLFIELD. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, of 128 acres, situate in Lower-Merion, about 9 miles from Philadelphia, whereon is a good grist and saw-mill, on a good stream of water, about 2 miles to Merion Meeting-house, both mills under the same roof, of a well built stone house, two pair of stones, the one French burrs, the other country make, two boulting chests and cloths, suitable for merchant and country work, hoisting gears, and other conveniencies to carry on an extensive trade, also a dwelling house, with 3 rooms on a floor, a good spring of water, with a stone-house over the same, near the house, a barn, barracks, and other necessary buildings, about one half thereof fresh clear land, the other well timbered, about 12 acres watered meadow, a good young orchard; the whole in good repair; there is on the premises an extraordinary convenience to erect another mill, or any other water works. Any person inclinable to purchase, by applying to the owner, may view the same, know the terms of payment, and receive an indisputable title of JOHN RIGHTER. ‖ 5 *W.*

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of JOSEPH RICHARDSON, late of the County of Philadelphia, That the Auditors appointed by Court intend to meet at the House of ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, in the Township of Norriton, in the County aforesaid, on Thursday, the 26th Day of this Instant, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and on the following Day at the same Hour: Those therefore who live in that Neighbourhood, and who have any Demand against the said Richardson, are desired to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers, that the Accounts may then be proved before them, according to Law; and such of the Creditors, who live in or near Philadelphia, or who cannot attend at the Time and Place aforesaid, are informed, That the Auditors intend for their Conveniency, to meet at the House of BENJAMIN DAVIDS, in Philadelphia, on Thursday and Friday, the 2d and 3d Days of June next, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning on each Day, in order to receive their Accounts and Vouchers, in the Manner aforesaid; the Auditors intending to make their Report to the Court as soon as possible, that a Dividend may be made among the Creditors; such therefore as do not attend, will blame none but themselves, if they should be excluded. All Persons indebted to the said Richardson, are desired to come and pay the same forthwith, to prevent Costs. ROWLAND EVANS, THOMAS LIVEZEY, MICHAEL HILLEGAS.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

the 26th day of this instant May, if not sold by private sale,

A LOT of GROUND, situate in Southwark, near the new play-house; bounded on the south by Oak-street, on the east by Crab-street, on the north by Shippen's-street, and on the west by lots of Mr. Shippen's.---This lot has 60 feet front on Crab-street, and 100 on Oak and Shippen's-street; there are erected on it, two two story brick buildings, quite new, 16 feet by 20 each, with good cellars, and conveniencies, which may be made into one tenement, and subject to a groundrent of Ten Pounds, sterling, per annum; the situation of this place, and its conveniencies, leave no room to doubt but that it will increase in value. The title is indisputable, and attendance at the vendue, on the premises, will be given by JAMES WELDON ROBERTS, to whom any person, inclining to purchase, may apply for further particulars, and terms of sale. ¶

LAND-OFFICE, *May* 12, 1774.

AS the Secretary and Surveyor-General must both be out of Town the last Monday of this Month, the HEARINGS for that Day will be put off till the last Monday in June.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by

STEPHEN CARMICK,

At his Store, in Water-street, the 4th Door above Market-street,

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, which he will sell on the lowest Terms for Cash, or the usual Credit. *Tbetf.*

Just imported in the ship Ann, George Forten, master, from BRISTOL, and to be sold, on reasonable terms, by

WILLIAM FISHER, and SON,

At their STORE, in Arch street,

TEN, 12, and 20d. NAILS, sheathing ditto; bar and sheet lead; kegs of white lead, ground in oil; iron pots and kettles, anvils; boxes and crates of Taylor's glass, quart, half gallon and gallon bottles; seine and sail twine; best sail cloth; cordage; boxes of pipes; a small quantity of burning coal; with a variety of other MERCHANDIZE.

AS the partnership between ANDREW CALDWELL and JOSEPH WILSON has been expired some time past, and as repeated solicitations to those who are indebted to them by bond, note or book debt, have been ineffectual, Andrew Caldwell will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them into a lawyer's hands, without distinction, if not discharged immediately, without further notice.

Just imported by said *Andrew Caldwell*, and will be sold on the very lowest terms, sail canvas, No. 1 to 7; yard ⅜ cotton check, yard wide ditto, yard wide linen check, ⅞ cotton ditto, ¼ linen checks and stripes, 10 and 11 nail ditto, cotton hollands, No. 1 to 2, 6-qr. bed bunts, window glass 11 by 9, 10 by 8, and 9 by 7; also a few barrels of choice Irish beef.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1774.

THOMAS BATT

HAS removed to the large Bank House and Store, belonging to Peter Turner, between *Chestnut* and *Walnut* Streets, where he has for Sale a most valuable Collection of Old WINES, of all Kinds; Rum, Spirits, and Porter, in any Quantities. The repeated Orders he has been favoured with from the Country afford him the highest Satisfaction, as those he has served are approved Judges; and the Public may be assured, that his Liquor shall ever be *pure* and *unmixed*. 2M.

To be LETT, and may be entered upon immediately,

THAT well known Tavern, called THE OLD INN, in Frankford, now in Possession of the Widow M^c VEAGH. For Particulars, enquire of ISAIAH WORRALL, near the Premises.

COVERS MARES this Season, for Thirty-five Shillings each Mare, at JOSEPH RUDOLPH'S, at the Province-Island Ferry, 4 Miles from Philadelphia, the beautiful elegant HORSE

CREOLE,

a full Blood, imported from Old England, 15 Hands high, a fine Black, with a Star and one hind Foot white, boney and well made, goes remarkably gay, true and light under the Saddle, and looks as fair for getting as good Colts, for either Turf or Saddle, as any Horse in this Country. Good Pasturage for Mares, at Five Shillings a Week, on the Spot. †

Philadelphia, April 14, 1774.

A FRESH PARCEL OF

CLEAN SPRING BARLEY,

JUST COME TO HAND,

TO BE GIVEN OUT FOR SEED, BY

FRANCIS WADE,

At his BREWERY, at the Corner of Race and Fourth-streets,

WHERE Masters of Vessels, and others, may be supplied with BOTTLED BEER as usual, or by leaving their Orders at the Store of Messieurs ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, nearly opposite said WADE's old Brewery, in Water-street, near the Drawbridge. *Tbetf.*

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A CERTAIN LOT or TRACT of WOODLAND, containing 95 acres and upwards, situate in Lampeter township, Lancaster county, about 3 miles from Lancaster town, near Felix Binkley's mill. The vendue to be held at the Widow Sager's tavern, near the premises, on the 31st of this instant, at two o' clock in the afternoon, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale made known, by the the subscriber. § THOMAS NEDRO.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,

At his House, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets,

A neat Assortment of printed

MUSICK,

COMPOSED by the most eminent Masters, adapted for almost every Instrument now in Use; among which is a great Variety of *Overtures, Concerto's, Quartetti's, Trio's, Duetts, Solo's, Lessons, Voluntaries, Hymns, Songs, Tutors*, or Books of Instruction for Beginners, &c. Also a Variety of very elegant SPINNETS, FORTE PIANO's, GUITTARS, VIOLINS with or without Cases, GERMAN FLUTES, HAUTBOYS, CLARINETS, common FLUTES and FIFES; a neat ORGAN, with a very elegant Mahogany case, fit either for a Gentleman's Chamber, or a small Church. Also a fresh Stock of Violin Strings, of the best Sort, Guittar, Harpsicord and Spinnet Wire, &c. &c. besides many Articles in the musical Way, too tedious to mention.

The said *Hillegas* has also to lett out for a short Lease, the East End of his Wharff, near the Public Landing in the Northern Liberties; it is well situated either for a Stave-Yard or Board-Yard, &c.

YOUNG LIGHTFOOT

IS to cover this season, at the subscriber's stables, for the small sum of Ten Shillings. The race from which he is descended, this part of the province very well knows, is equal if not superior to most on the continent for swiftness in pacing, gentility in riding, and their hardiness renders them very capable of being useful team horses. *Young Lightfoot* is a beautiful brown, rising 4 years old this grass, full 15 hands high, well marked, and is excellently gay and gaited with the pace, trot, and canter. Good care will be taken of the mares, and good pasture provided at a reasonable rate. ‡

Kennet Square, April 28, 1774. J. MUSGRAVE.

RED PORT WINE, of the best Quality,

And a few PIPES of

EXCELLENT TENERIFFE,

To be SOLD reasonable, by

GEORGE MEADE, AND Co. 2m.

Imported in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, just arrived, and to be sold by

GIBSON AND ASTON,

At their Store in Market-street, between Third and Fourth-streets,

A NEAT Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS. ‖ 6 *W.*

Just imported, in the Ship Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, and to be sold by

JACOB S. HOWELL,

At his Store, in Water-street, nearly opposite the Old Ferry-house,

A NEAT Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the Season; which he will sell very cheap for Cash, or the usual Credit. He has also an Assortment of very neat japanned Paper Bottle Stands to dispose of, very cheap for Cash. ¶ 4 *W.*

Just imported, in the RICHARD PENN, Captain ALL, from LONDON, and to be sold, on the lowest Terms, by

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,

At his Store, in Water-street, the second Door above Chestnut-street, PHILADELPHIA,

A NEAT Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the Season. Also for Sale, *Burlington Pork* and *Salt-petred Gammons*.

There yet remains on Hand, an Assortment of super and superfine Broadcloths, belonging to the Estate of CHARLES PEMBERTON, to be sold for Cash, supers at 20s. and superfines at 30s. per Yard. 6 *W.*

JOHN FIELD

HAS just imported, in the RICHARD PENN, Captain ALL, from LONDON, a general Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the Season, which are now opening for Sale, at his Store, in Water-street, the second Door below Chestnut-street.

He daily expects a further Supply of Goods, from London, Liverpool and Glasgow. ‖ 6 *W.*

JUST IMPORTED,

In the RICHARD PENN, Captain ALL, from LONDON, by

SPEAKMAN and CARTER,

CHYMISTS and DRUGGISTS, on the North Side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, PHILADELPHIA,

A LARGE Assortment of the freshest DRUGS, with a Variety of genuine Patent Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, fine Painters Colours, and Shop Furniture; also Gold Leaf, Sieves, Pill Boxes, Plaister Skins, Vials and Gally-pots; among the Patent Medicines are a fresh Parcel of genuine Keyser's Pills, and Anodyne Necklace.

Practitioners, or others, who may please to favour them with their Custom, may depend on having Articles of the best Qualities, and on as low Terms as can be afforded.

ROBERT WILSON

HAS just imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, a neat Assortment of Spring GOODS, which he will sell, on the most reasonable Terms, at his Store, in Second-street, the South-east Corner of Chestnut-street. ¶

MEASE and CALDWELL

HAVE removed to the Store lately occupied by Messieurs Conyngham and Nesbitt, on the West Side of Front, a little below Walnut-street, where they are now opening for Sale, a large and general Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, just arrived in the Ship RICHARD PENN, Captain ALL, from LONDON. *April* 16, 1774. ¶

MASON AND PATTON

HAVE just imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, a large and neat Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the present Season, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms for Cash, or short Credit. 5 *W.*

ABRAHAM USHER

HAS just imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, and now opening, at his Store, in Front-street, the 5th Door above Walnut-street, a large Assortment of European and India GOODS, suitable to the Season, which he will sell on the lowest Terms for Cash, or short Credit.

N. B. He expects a further Supply by the first Ships from London, Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a strong healthy Irish Servant GIRL, who understands Spinning and House-work, and has better than two Years to serve. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.